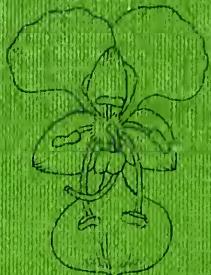


FLORA OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

VOLUME 4



Editor O. A. Leistner

Part 2 Xyridaceae — Juncaceae

by A. A. Obermeyer, John Lewis & Robert B. Faden

Botanical Research Institute
Department of Agriculture
and Water Supply
Republic of South Africa

FLORA OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

All contributions should be compiled in accordance with the Guide to Contributors to the Flora of Southern Africa (Compiled by Ross, Leistner & De Winter) which is available from the Librarian, Botanical Research Institute, Private Bag X1010, Pretoria 0001.

Cryptogam volumes will in future not be numbered but will be known by the name of the group they cover. The number assigned to the volume on Charophyta therefore becomes redundant.

Alien families are marked with an asterisk.

Published volumes and parts are shown in italics.

Please note that local prices as given below do not include GST. Prices given for other countries include postage.

INTRODUCTORY VOLUMES

The genera of Southern African flowering plants

Vol. 1: *Dicotyledons* (Published 1975). Price: R11,23. Other Countries: R14,00

Vol. 2: *Monocotyledons* (Published 1976). Price: R8,21. Other countries: R10,00

Botanical exploration in Southern Africa (Published 1981). Price: R40,00 (Obtainable from booksellers)

CRYPTOGAM VOLUMES

Charophyta (Published as Vol. 9 in 1978). Price: R4,25. Other countries: R5,30

Bryophyta:

- Part 1: Mosses: Fascicle 1: *Sphagnaceae – Grimmiaceae* (Published 1981). Price: R24,34. Other countries: R30,40
Fascicle 2: *Gigaspermaceae – Bartramiaceae*
Fascicle 3: *Eriodiaceae – Hookeriaceae*
Fascicle 4: *Fabroniaceae – Polytrichaceae*

Pteridophyta

FLOWERING PLANTS VOLUMES

Vol. 1: *Stangeriaceae, Zamiaceae, Podocarpaceae, Pinaceae*, Cupressaceae, Welwitschiaceae, Typhaceae, Zosteraceae, Potamogetonaceae, Ruppiaceae, Zannichelliaceae, Najadaceae, Aponogetonaceae, Juncaginaceae, Alismataceae, Hydrocharitaceae* (Published 1966). Price: R1,98. Other countries: R2,60

Vol. 2: Poaceae

Vol. 3: Cyperaceae, Arecaceae, Araceae, Lemnaceae, Flagellariaceae

Vol. 4: Part 1: Restionaceae

Part 2: *Xyridaceae, Eriocaulaceae, Commelinaceae, Pontederiaceae, Juncaceae* (Published 1985). Price: R7,50. Other countries: R9,40

Vol. 5: Liliaceae, Agavaceae

Vol. 6: Haemodoraceae, Amaryllidaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Tecophilaeaceae, Velloziaceae, Dioscoreaceae

Vol. 7: Iridaceae: Part 1: Nivenioideae, Iridoideae

Part 2: Ixioidae: Fascicle 1

Fascicle 2: *Syringodea, Romulea* (Published 1983)

Price: R3,96. Other countries: R5,00

Vol. 8: Musaceae, Strelitziaceae, Zingiberaceae, Cannaceae*, Burmanniaceae, Orchidaceae

Vol. 9: Casuarinaceae*, Piperaceae, Salicaceae, Myricaceae, Fagaceae*, Ulmaceae, Moraceae, Cannabaceae*, Urticaceae, Proteaceae

(Continued on inside of back cover)

PRICE OF THIS FASCICLE: Local: R7,50 plus GST

Other countries: R9,40

Printed by Cape & Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town, for the Government Printer and obtainable from the Division of Agricultural Information, Department of Agriculture and Water Supply, Private Bag X144, Pretoria 0001.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY
DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN WATERVOORSIENING

FLORA OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

VOLUME 4

PART 2

ISBN 0 621 08271 6

G.P.-S



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/floraofsouthern42unse>

FLORA OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

which deals with the territories of

SOUTH AFRICA, CISKEI, TRANSKEI, LESOTHO, SWAZILAND, BOPHUTHA-TSWANA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA, BOTSWANA AND VENDA

VOLUME 4

PART 2

XYRIDACEAE–JUNCACEAE

by

A. A. Obermeyer, John Lewis & Robert B. Faden

Edited by

O. A. Leistner

Editorial Committee: B. de Winter, D. J. B. Killick and O. A. Leistner

Botanical Research Institute,
Department of Agriculture
and Water Supply
1985

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
New combination published in Part 2	vi
Introduction	vii
Plan of Flora of Southern Africa	viii
XYRIDACEAE by John Lewis and A. A. Obermeyer	2: 1
ERIOCAULACEAE by A. A. Obermeyer	2: 9
COMMELINACEAE by A. A. Obermeyer and Robert B. Faden	2: 23
PONTEDERIACEAE by A. A. Obermeyer	2: 61
JUNCACEAE by A. A. Obermeyer	2: 71
Index	2: 93

NEW COMBINATION PUBLISHED IN PART 2*

Eriocaulon dregei *Hochst.* var. **sonderianum** (*Koern.*) *Oberm.*, comb., nov., p.2: 18.

*Date of publication: April, 1985

INTRODUCTION

Keys to families are provided in R. A. Dyer's Genera of Southern African Flowering Plants, Vol. 1 (1975) which is arranged on the lines of the Engler system. The genera are numbered, as far as possible, according to the list published by De Dalla Torre and Harms in their Genera Siphonogamarum (1900–1907) in order to facilitate reference, though genera in the Flora are not necessarily arranged in this sequence.

The following condensed abbreviations for literature references are used:

C.F.A.	Conspectus Florae Angolensis
R. A. Dyer, Gen.	The Genera of Southern African Flowering Plants by R. A. Dyer, Vol. 1 (1975) and Vol. 2 (1976)
F.C.	Flora Capensis
F.C.B.	Flore du Congo et du Rwanda-Burundi
F.S.W.A.	Prodromus einer Flora von Südwestafrika
F.T.A.	Flora of Tropical Africa
F.T.E.A.	Flora of Tropical East Africa
F.W.T.A.	Flora of West Tropical Africa
F.Z.	Flora Zambesiaca

This fascicle was compiled in accordance with a Guide to Contributors to the Flora of Southern Africa (Ross, Leistner & De Winter, 1977), which is available from the Librarian, Botanical Research Institute, Private Bag X101, Pretoria 0001.

The family Mayacaceae, which was included in R. A. Dyer, Gen. 1: 905 (1975), and the genus *Triceratella* Brenan (in Kirkia 1: 14; 1961) of the Commelinaceae given on p. 910 of the same work, have been excluded here, as no confirmed records of representatives were seen from our region.

Volume 4 of the Flora, of which the present publication is a component, will appear in two parts (see p. viii). The number of the part, which in the present publication is '2', precedes the page number on all pages marked with arabic numerals. This was done with a view to compiling a combined index to the entire volume.

PLAN OF FLORA OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Cryptogam volumes will in future not be numbered but will be known by the name of the group they cover. The number assigned to the volume on Charophyta therefore becomes redundant.

Alien families are marked with an asterisk.

Published volumes and parts are shown in italics.

Please note that local prices as given below do not include GST. Prices given for other countries include postage.

INTRODUCTORY VOLUMES

The genera of Southern African flowering plants

Vol. 1: *Dicotyledons* (Published 1975). Price: R11,23. Other Countries: R14,00

Vol. 2: *Monocotyledons* (Published 1976). Price: R8,21. Other countries: R10,00

Botanical exploration in Southern Africa (Published 1981). Price: R40,00 (Obtainable from booksellers)

CRYPTOGAM VOLUMES

Charophyta (Published as Vol. 9 in 1978). Price: R4,25. Other countries: R5,30

Bryophyta:

Part 1: Mosses: Fascicle 1: *Sphagnaceae – Grimmiaeae* (Published 1981). Price: R24,34. Other countries: R30,40

Fascicle 2: *Gigaspermaceae – Bartramiaceae*

Fascicle 3: *Erpodiaceae – Hookeriaceae*

Fascicle 4: *Fabroniaceae – Polytrichaceae*

Pteridophyta

FLOWERING PLANTS VOLUMES

Vol. 1: *Stangeriaceae, Zamiaceae, Podocarpaceae, Pinaceae*, Cupressaceae, Welwitschiaceae, Typhaceae, Zosteraceae, Potamogetonaceae, Ruppiaceae, Zannichelliaceae, Najadaceae, Aponogetonaceae, Junaginaceae, Alismataceae, Hydrocharitaceae* (Published 1966). Price: R1,98. Other countries: R2,60

Vol. 2: Poaceae

Vol. 3: Cyperaceae, Arecaceae, Araceae, Lemnaceae, Flagellariaceae

Vol. 4: Part 1: Restionaceae

Part 2: *Syridaceae, Eriocaulaceae, Commelinaceae, Pontederiaceae, Juncaceae* (Published 1985). Price: R7,50. Other countries: R9,40

Vol. 5: Liliaceae, Agavaceae

Vol. 6: Haemodoraceae, Amaryllidaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Tecophilaeaceae, Velloziaceae, Dioscoreaceae

Vol. 7: Iridaceae: Part 1: Nivenioideae, Iridoideae

Part 2: Ixioidae: Fascicle 1

Fascicle 2: *Syringodea, Romulea* (Published 1983)

Price: R3,96. Other countries: R5,00

Vol. 8: Musaceae, Strelitziaceae, Zingiberaceae, Cannaceae*, Burmanniaceae, Orchidaceae

Vol. 9: Casuarinaceae*, Piperaceae, Salicaceae, Myricaceae, Fagaceae*, Ulmaceae, Moraceae, Cannabaceae*, Urticaceae, Proteaceae

Vol. 10: Part 1: *Loranthaceae, Viscaceae* (Published 1979). Price: R4,34. Other countries: R5,40

Santalaceae, Grubbiaceae, Opiliaceae, Olacaceae, Balanophoraceae, Aristolochiaceae, Rafflesiaceae, Hydnoraceae, Polygonaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Amaranthaceae, Nyctaginaceae

Vol. 11: Phytolaccaceae, Aizoaceae, Mesembryanthemaceae

Vol. 12: Portulacaceae, Basellaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Illecebraceae, Cabombaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Ceratophyllaceae, Ranunculaceae, Menispermaceae, Annonaceae, Trimeniaceae, Lauraceae, Hernandiaceae, Papaveraceae, Fumariaceae

Vol. 13: *Brassicaceae, Capparaceae, Resedaceae, Moringaceae, Droseraceae, Roridulaceae, Podostemaceae, Hydrostachyaceae* (Published 1970). Price: R10,00. Other countries: R12,00

Vol. 14: Crassulaceae (in press)

Vol. 15: Vahliaeae, Montiniaceae, Escalloniaceae, Pittosporaceae, Cunoniaceae, Myrothamnaceae, Bruniaeae, Hamamelidaceae, Rosaceae, Connaraceae

- Vol. 16: Fabaceac: Part 1: *Mimosoideae* (Published 1975). Price: R13,59. Other countries: R16,75
 Part 2: *Caesalpinoideae* (Published 1977). Price: R16,04. Other countries: R20,00
Papilionoideae
- Vol. 17: Geraniaceae, Oxalidaceae
- Vol. 18: Linaceac, Erythroxylaceae, Zygophyllaceae, Balanitaceae, Rutaceae, Simaroubaceae, Burseraceae, Ptaeroxylaceae, Meliaceac, Aitoniacae, Malpighiaceae
- Vol. 19: Polygalaceae, Dichapetalaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Callitrichaceae, Buxaceae, Anacardiaceae, Aquifoliaceae
- Vol. 20: Celastraceae, Icacinaceae, Sapindaceae, Melianthaceae, Greyiaceae, Balsaminaceae, Rhamnaceae, Vitaceae
- Vol. 21: Part 1: *Tiliaceae* (Published 1984). Price: R4,30. Other countries: R5,00
Malvaceac, Bombacaceae, Sterculiaceae
- Vol. 22: *Ochnaceae, Clusiaceae, Elatinaceae, Frankeniaceae, Tamaricaceae, Canellaceae, Violaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Turneraceae, Passifloraceae, Achariaceae, Loasaceae, Begoniaceae, Cactaceae* (Published 1976). Price: R8,68. Other countries: R10,75
- Vol. 23: Geissolomaceae, Penaeaceae, Oliniaceae, Thymelaeaceae, Lythraceae, Lecythidaceae
- Vol. 24: Rhizophoraceae, Combretaceae, Myrtaceae, Melastomataceae, Onagraceae, Trapaceae, Haloragaceae, Gunneraceae, Araliaceae, Apiaceae, Cornaceae
- Vol. 25: Ericaceae
- Vol. 26: *Myrsinaceae, Primulaceae, Plumbaginaceae, Sapotaceae, Ebenaceae, Oleaceae, Salvadoraceae, Loganiaceae, Gentianaceae, Apocynaceae* (Published 1963). Price: R4,53. Other countries: R5,75
- Vol. 27: Part 1: Periplocaceae, Asclepiadaceae (*Microlooma – Xysmalobium*)
 Part 2: Asclepiadaceae (*Schizoglossum – Woodia*)
 Part 3: Asclepiadaceae (*Asclepias – Anisotoma*)
 Part 4: *Asclepiadaceae (Brachystelma – Riocreuxia)* (Published 1980). Price: R4,43. Other countries: R6,00
 Asclepiadaceae (remaining genera)
- Vol. 28: Part 1: Cuscutaceae, Convolvulaceae
 Part 2: Hydrophyllaceae, Boraginaceae
 Part 3: Stilbaceae, Verbenaceae
 Part 4: Lamiaceae (in press)
 Part 5: Solanaceae, Rettiziaccae
- Vol. 29: Scrophulariaceae
- Vol. 30: Bignoniacae, Pedaliaceae, Martyniaceae, Orobanchaceae, Gesneriaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Acanthaceae, Myoporaceae
- Vol. 31: Plantaginaceae, Rubiaceae, Valerianaceae, Dipsacaceae, Cucurbitaceae
- Vol. 32: Campanulaceae, Sphenocephalaceae, Lobeliaceae, Goodeniaceae
- Vol. 33: Asteraceae: Part 1: Lactuceae, Mutisieae, 'Tarchonantheae'
 Part 2: Vernonieae, Cardueae
 Part 3: Arctotideae
 Part 4: Anthemideae
 Part 5: Astereae
 Part 6: Calenduleae
 Part 7: Inuleae: Fascicle 1: Inulinae
 Fascicle 2: *Gnaphaliinae (First part)* (Published 1983). Price: R12,93.
 Other countries: R16,20
- Part 8: Heliantheae, Eupatorieae
 Part 9: Senecioneae

XYRIDACEAE

by JOHN LEWIS* and A. A. OBERMEYER

Herbs, annual or perennial, usually scapigerous from tufted bases and sometimes with swollen or rhizomatous rootstocks, usually gregarious. *Leaves* linear or filiform, usually sheathing at base. *Inflorescence* usually spicate, formed of imbricated bracts in an ovoid head terminating a scape, very rarely a few-flowered cyme; outer 2 to few pairs of bracts often sterile and sometimes involucrate. *Flowers* bisexual, regular or partially zygomorphic. *Sepals* 3, or rarely 2, lower 2 placed laterally and opposite. *Petals* 3, free or united, regular. *Stamens* 3, opposite and adnate to petals, often with 3 alternate staminodes; anthers extrorse. *Ovary* superior, usually unilocular; placentation parietal, basal or free-central; ovules orthotropous, numerous; seeds usually apiculate and longitudinally striate, albuminous.

A family comprising four genera: two smaller ones confined to the Guayana highland of South America, one (*Abolboda* H.B.K.) with about 15 spp. in north-eastern South America and the large genus *Xyris* itself with about 200 species, widespread in warmer regions of Africa, Asia, Australia and particularly in the Americas, but absent from Europe. In Southern Africa 7 species are recorded in the northern areas, one of which is widespread, extending to the southern Cape; they inhabit marshes, seepage areas, riverbanks or moist rock crevices.

826

XYRIS

Xyris L., Sp. Pl. 42 (1753), Gen. Pl. edn 5: 25 (1754); Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 3: 842 (1883); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 3 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 7 (1901); Malme in Bot. Jb. 48: 287 (1912), and in Natürl. PflFam. edn 2, 15a: 35 (1930); Roessl. in F.S.W.A. 158 (1967); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 906 (1976); Lewis in Fl. Cameroun 22: 35 (1981). Type species: *Xyris indica* L.

Herbs, annual or perennial and caespitose, rush-like, scapigerous. *Leaves* radical, spirally arranged, tufted, linear or filiform, isolateral, more or less sheathing at base. *Scape* naked, usually much exserted above leaves, sheathed below, sheath open, terminated by a short caudicle. *Inflorescence* spicate; bracts usually tightly imbricate, sometimes marked with a median contrasting area on dorsal surface, outer 1 or 2 pairs sterile. *Sepals* 3; lateral sepals opposite and more or less conduplicate, chartaceous, usually keeled, keel varied in extent and ornamentation; median sepal forming a caducous membranous hood. *Petals* free below, yellow, rarely white and even in one case blue or violet. *Staminodes* usually present, often bipartite. *Ovary* with a variable placentation; style usually 3-branched. *Capsule* loculicidal, splitting between parietal placentas (in Southern African species); seeds numerous, albuminous, minute, ellipsoid, pointed on both sides with longitudinal, raised, often moniliform ribs, connected by thin cross bars and with secondary thinner ribs in between.

Seven species recorded from Southern Africa, none endemic; several of these widespread in the warmer parts of Africa and elsewhere. A genus of 3 sections of which only the section *Xyris* occurs in Africa, characterized by the possession of a unilocular capsule with parietal placentation.

The broad species concept accepted here may be clarified by reference to the detailed synonymies for five of the species dealt with by Lewis (loc. cit.).

Name derived from the Greek in reference to the leaves possessing razor-sharp margins.

- 1 Leaves distichous, 2–8, from a small base; annuals, or, if perennial, with an inconspicuous rhizome; keels of lateral sepals smooth, not ciliate:
- 2 Scape terete, green above, lower half golden brown and shiny; spikes c. 6-flowered, bracts shiny brown; (included are paedogenic small plants, 2-leaved, 1–3-flowered, the bracts membranous, often vinaceous); widespread 1. *X. capensis*
- 2 Scape auncipitous, uniformly green; spikes many-flowered; bracts stramineous; coarse annuals up to 0.4 m tall; a mostly coastal tropical species extending south to Natal and north-eastern Cape 2. *X. anceps*

* Formerly of Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History); now, International Registrar for Conifers (R.H.S. appointed), 83 High Street Hampton Hill, Middx TW12 INH, U.K.

- 1 Leaves clustered on compact rhizomes; cataphylls, leaf-bases and peduncular sheaths sclerotic, shiny dark brown; keels of lateral sepals ciliate:
- 3 Leaves terete; outer lower bracts of conical spike often somewhat longer, patent and paler than inner; roots hard, thick 3. *X. natalensis*
- 3 Leaves linear; bracts of spike more or less uniform; roots usually thin to fairly thin:
- 4 Spikes ovoid, bracts dark brown, in a fairly uniform spiral:
- 5 Tall plants up to 0,5 m; spikes many-flowered 4. *X. congestis*
- 5 Smaller plants up to c. 0,3 m; spikes few-flowered; the base of the plant often sub-bulbous, fibrous, twisted, mid-brown; roots thin 5. *X. nivea*
- 4 Spikes obovoid, obtuse to broad apically; lower bracts larger than upper:
- 6 Bracts with scarious splitting margins; spikes c. 6-flowered 6. *X. gerrardii*
- 6 Bracts with entire margins, not scarious, fertile, often with a small greyish median patch below apex; spikes c. 20-flowered 7. *X. rehmannii*

1. ***Xyris capensis* Thunb.**, Prodr. 12 (1794), Fl. Cap. edn 2: 81 (1823); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 6 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 13 (1901); Adamson in Adamson & Salter, Fl. Cape Penins. 159 (1950); Roessl. in F.S.W.A. 158: 1 (1967); Ellis, Manders & Oberm. in Bothalia 12: 637 (1979); Lewis in Fl. Cameroun 22: 37 (1981). Type: Cape, near Verkeerde valley, Thunberg 1267 (UPS, holo., PRE, photo.!).

X. rubella Malme in Bot. Jb. 48: 303 (1912); Roessl. in F.S.W.A. 158: 2 (1967); Hepper in Kew Bull. 21: 424 (1968). Syntypes: South West Africa/Namibia, Okahandja, Dinter 944 (B!; S!; SAM!); Tanzania, between Oredo and Kilwa Karangi, Braun in herb. Amani 1326 (EA, lecto.; S!). Considered a paedogenic variant (see notes below).

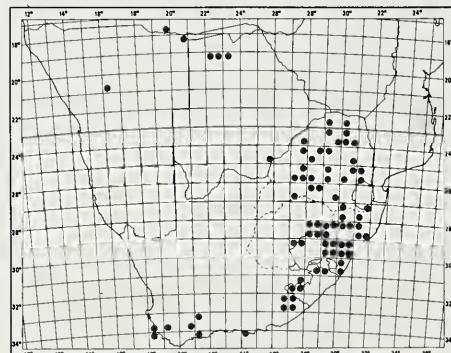
Tufted perennials up to c. 0,3 m tall, but also paedogenic, producing flowers when barely past seedling stage. Rhizome small, roots bilaterally arranged, many. Leaves opposite, erect, linear, laterally flattened, c. 50–150 × 4 mm, broadening slightly from base and tapering to an acute apex, terminating in a small obtuse callosity; cataphylls 0. Scapes about twice as long as leaves, usually terete, green and minutely papillate at first but, with subsequent lengthening, basal portion loses outer epidermis becoming golden-brown, smooth and shiny. Spikes ellipsoid to rounded, c. 10 mm in diam. (1)–3–5-flowered; bracts numerous, rather loosely imbricate at maturity, margins recurved or divergent, olive brown, subtranslucent; outer 2 pairs broadly elliptic, hooded or flat, not keeled, inner more or less straight and conduplicate, keeled, apex sharply acute. Lateral sepals slightly curved, hyaline, keeled, apex acute, keel winged in lower half, margin entire or rarely with a very few broad teeth. Staminodes scarcely exserted from corolla-tube. Capsule oblong-ovoid, 3–4 mm long, obtuse; seeds ellipsoid, 0,5 mm long. Fig. 1: 2.

A widespread and very common pioneer species in Southern Africa as far south as the Cape Peninsula; also in Madagascar and tropical Africa; further in South America and India, Sri Lanka, China and Malaysia; in marshes, on river banks and grassy seepage areas. Map 1.

Vouchers: Acocks 20416; Burtt & Hilliard 8715; Dieterlen 602; Galpin 9096; Rehmann 7364; Rudatis 1231; Schlechter 289.

Plants in sites which are only seasonally wet, remain small and ephemeral. Stunted plants no higher than 40–60 mm, with only two filiform leaves, will often produce inflorescences with only one to two flowers.

Plants in permanently wet localities will develop to maturity and become perennial, bearing rhizomes and producing new sets of distichous leaves bilaterally from the centre of the plant.



MAP 1.—*Xyris capensis*

2. ***Xyris anceps* Lam.**, Tab. Encycl. Meth. Bot. 1: 132 (1791); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 6 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 12 (1901); Lewis in Fl. Cameroun 22: 42 (1981). Type: Madagascar, Commerson s.n. (P, holo.; BM, iso.!).

Soft herbs up to c. 0,7 m tall. Leaves distichously arranged, each shoot consisting of a scape enveloped basally by 1–2 leaves and a sheath, linear, up to 240 × 5 mm, apex acute.

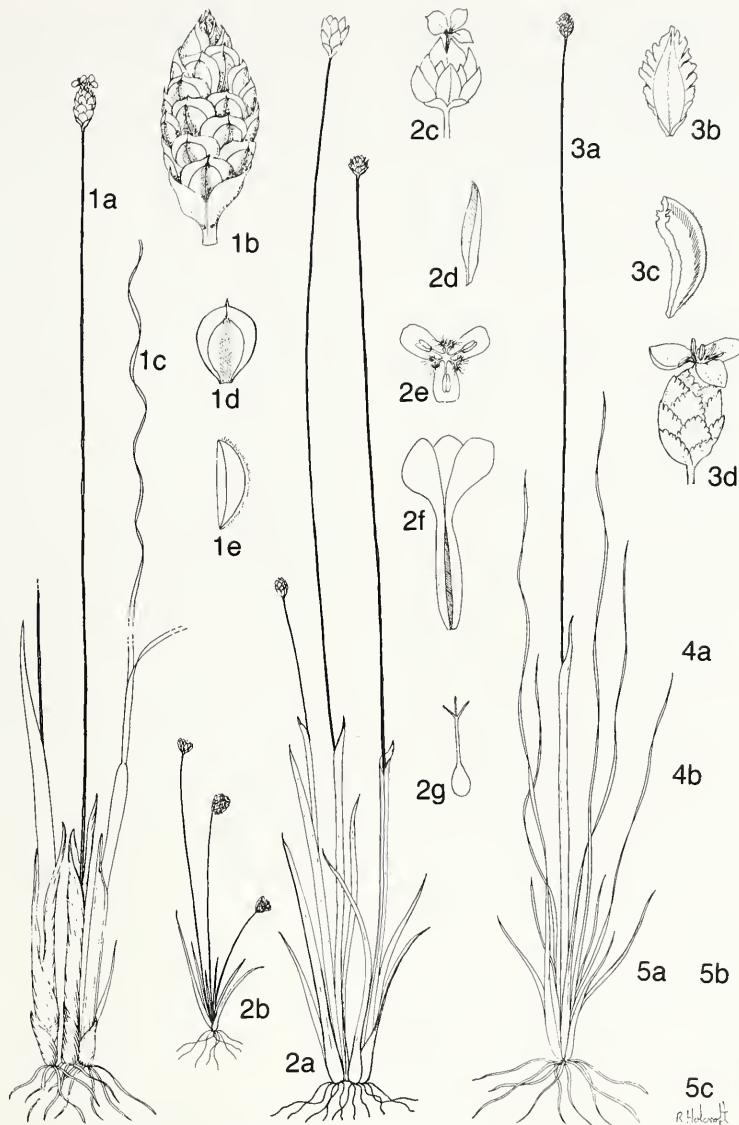


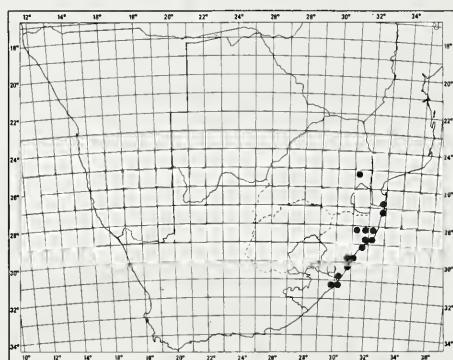
FIG. 1.—1, *Xyris congensis*: 1a, habit, $\times 0.5$; 1b, capitulum, $\times 2$; 1c, twisted leaf blade, $\times 0.5$; 1d, bract, $\times 3$; 1e, lateral sepal with ciliate keel, $\times 3$ (*Mauve* 5031). 2, *X. capensis*: 2a, habit, $\times 0.5$; 2b, paedogenetic stage ("*X. rubella*"), $\times 0.5$; 2c, capitulum, $\times 1.5$; 2d, lateral sepal, $\times 3$; 2e, petals, stamens and staminodes, $\times 2.5$; 2f, fused claws of petals splitting when ovary develops, $\times 3$; 2g, ovary, style and stigmas, $\times 2$ (*Buitendag* 409, 724). 3, *X. gerrardii*: 3a, habit, $\times 0.5$; 3 b, floral bract showing lacerated membranous margin, $\times 3$; 3c, lateral sepal with ciliate keel, $\times 3$; 3d, capitulum, $\times 1.5$ (*Mauve* 5032).

Scapes 2–3 times as long as leaves, strongly two-edged, especially so above; sheath resembling leaf but shorter. Spikes broadly ellipsoid to spherical, up to c. 14 mm tall, many-flowered. Bracts numerous and rather regularly spirally arranged, broadly ovate, acute, convex, shiny, yellow to olive green, with a grey diamond-shaped depression below acute apex, often splitting with age. Lateral sepals short and curved, folded, with a glabrous entire keel. Perianth typical. Capsule flattened, oblong, obtuse; seeds ellipsoid, 0,3–0,5 mm, typical.

Recorded from the south-eastern Transvaal (only once!), Natal and Transkei, as far south as Pondoland; also in subtropical to tropical Africa, Mascarene Islands and in Brazil; commonly inhabiting coastal swamps. Map 2.

Vouchers: Acocks 13337; Gordon-Gray 6167; Rehmann 8560; Tinley 3061; Ward 7717; Wood 11989.

Not as variable a species as its synonymy from outside our area would suggest; readily recognized by its pale green colour and sharply 2-angled scape.



MAP 2.—*Xyris anceps*

3. *Xyris natalensis* Nilsson in Öfvers. K. Vet. Akad. Förhandl. 1891: 157 (1891), and in K. svenska VetensAkad. Handl., ny följd 24, 14: 28 (1892); Durand & Schinz, Conspl. Fl. Afr. 5: 421 (1895); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 4 (1897). Syntypes: Natal, Natal Bay, Krauss (141) (M, putative lecto.); BM!; K!; Z!); Natal without precise locality, Sanderson 455 (wrongly cited by Nilsson as 456) (S; K!); Cape, without precise locality, Wahlberg s.n. (S).

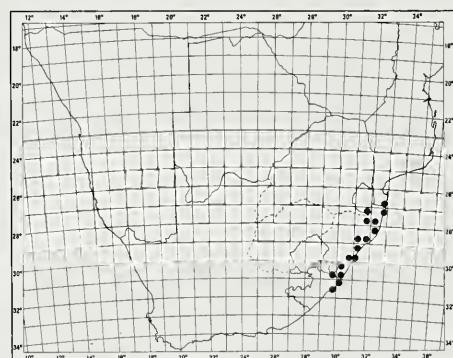
X. foliolata Nilsson in K. svenska VetensAkad. Handl., ny följd 24, 14: 65 (1892); Durand & Schinz, Conspl. Fl. Afr. 5: 420 (1895); N. E. Br. in F.T.A. 8:

1901; Malme in Ark. Bot. 24A: 2 (1932). Type: Angola, Malange, Mechow s.n. (Z, holo.!).

Tufted perennials up to 0,85 m tall. Rhizome subhorizontal, hard, compact, covered by persistent, shiny, brown leaf-bases and cataphylls; roots thick, hard. Leaves clustered, terete, up to 500 mm long, c. 1 mm thick, wiry, apex acute, widened abruptly below to form an open, auriculate sheath. Spikes on exserted, terete, wiry peduncles enclosed basally by an open, cylindrical sheath; heads often cone-like, ovoid to oblong-ovoid, c. 10–28 mm long, mid-brown, shiny; lowest sterile bracts very narrowly ovate, smooth, frequently aristate, fertile ones with a minutely punctate median area, margin entire or mildly erose. Lateral sepals folded, falcate, apiculate; keel prominent, densely ciliate especially in upper half. Capsule narrowly cylindrical, 3 mm long, thin-walled. Seeds typical.

Natal to Transkei, confined to the coastal areas; known also from Angola, Burundi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Common in swamps, on river banks and along lakes. Flowering in summer. Map 3.

Vouchers: Hilliard 3182; Gordon-Gray 6170; Strey 4488, 4905; Venter 929; Ward 2857; Wood 9939.



MAP 3.—*Xyris natalensis*

4. *X. congensis* Buetin. in Verh. bot. Ver. Prov. Brandenb. 31: 71 (1889); N. E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 23 (1901); Lewis in Fl. Cameroun 22: 46 (1981). Type: Zaire, Congo River between Lukolela and Equatorville, Büttner 583 (B, holo.!; PRE, photo.!).

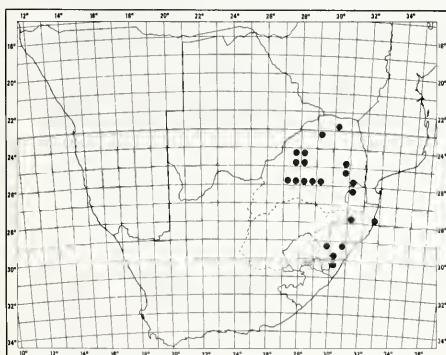
X. umbilonis Nilsson in K. svenska VetensAkad. Handl., ny följd 24, 14: 30 (1892); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 4 (1897). Type: Natal, Mbilo waterfall, Rehmann 8139 (Herb. Schinz in Z, holo.!; Z, iso.!; BM, iso.!).

X. batokana N. E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 22 (1901). Type: Zambia, Batoka highlands, Kirk s.n. (K, holo.!).

Perennial, strongly tufted; rhizome hard, compact, covered by persistent shiny reddish brown contorted leaf-bases and cataphylls up to 60 mm long; roots fairly thin, soft. Leaves clustered, stiff, linear, up to 500×4 mm (less in our area), acuminate above, sometimes mildly twisted. Scapes up to 0.6 m long, wiry, terete or flattened when dry. Spikes ellipsoid, up to 15×7 mm, bracts fairly uniform and somewhat gaping at anthesis, shining chestnut-brown, convex, mucronate, margin smooth, entire except for an occasional median split. Lateral sepals folded, curved with thick dark keels bearing a narrow wing more or less densely ciliate, especially above. Calyptiform sepal brownish yellow. Corolla yellow, fading to white, lobes of petals denticulate. Style with 3 capitate stigmas. Capsule narrowly ovoid, 2–3 mm long; seeds ovoid. Fig. 1: 1.

As conceived here, a species widely spread in Southern Africa from Transvaal through Swaziland to Natal, and further north in tropical Africa from west Africa eastwards to Tanzania and Madagascar. A plant of damp areas, often beside streams, forming large flourishing tufts; often in montane areas, sometimes dominant in swampy conditions. Map 4.

Vouchers: Bos 1087; Galpin 1223, 9097; Mauve & Venter 5201; Pegler 1018; Rogers 24991; Rudat 397.



MAP 4.—*Xyris congesta*

5. *Xyris nivea* Welw. ex Rendle, Cat. Afr. Pl. Welw. 2, 1: 69 (1899); J. Lewis in Fl. Cameroun 22: 40 (1981). Type: Angola, Huilla, between Lopollo and Monino, Welwitsch 2468 (BM, holo!; PRE, photo!).

Xyris obscura N.E. Br. in F.T.A. 8, 1: 16 (1901, June); Malme in Bot. Jb. 48: 288, 301 (1912), in obs. sub *X. brunnea*; Hepper in Kew Bull. 21: 424 (1968); Type: Zim-

babwe, near Salisbury [Harare], Six-mile Spruit, Mrs Cecil 152 A(K, holo!).

Xyris brunnea Nilsson in Bot. Jb. 30: 271 (1901, July); Malme in Bot. Jb. 48: 300 (1912), and in Bot. Notiser 1932: 12 (1932). Type: Tanzania, Livingstone Mts, western Ubena, Goetze 822 (B, holo!; BM, iso!; EA, iso!).

Xyris aberdarica Malme in Notizbl. bot. Gart. Mus. Berl. 8: 663 (1924). Type: Kenya, Mt Aberdare, near Kinangop Forest Station, R. E. & T. C. E. Fries 2905 (UPS, holo!; K, iso!; B, iso!).

Xyris sp. near *obscura* N.E. Br., sensu Hepper in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 54 (1968).

Perennial, with base inflated and sometimes sub-bulbous. Leaves somewhat stiff, very narrow and even appearing terete (especially from burnt culms) but characteristically flat and parallel-sided at maturity, up to 180 mm long, c. 1 mm wide, frequently tortuous, minutely cross-striate, especially at mid-length. Scapes (1–)3 times as long as leaves, terete and multistriate, frequently irregularly compressed, green or obscurely pale brown at base (within sheath); sheaths often short and obscure, especially on high mountain plants, with a lanceolate caudicle about 10 mm long, or sheaths sometimes $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as taller scapes, and broader, rarely to as much as 4–5 mm wide. Capitula broadly ellipsoid or sub-spherical, 6–8 mm long, few-flowered. Bracts numerous, rather loosely imbricate when mature, tough, brittle, more or less concave and medium to dark brown; outer elliptic, more or less flat, frequently keeled and with or without a hard mucro or seta; inner somewhat broader, more often keeled and usually with lighter coloured, frequently recurved margins; apices obtuse. Lateral sepals slightly curved, even sometimes mildly recurved above, hyaline, keeled; apices sometimes blunt, usually acute, hard, black, with or without short terminal setae; keels moderately wide, sometimes more or less uniformly so but usually diminishing below and above, regularly and somewhat distantly shortly pubescent or puberulent, especially in mid-part, diminishing towards apices. Flowers yellow, very rarely white (Welwitsch 2468). Capsule and seeds not seen.

Recorded from the central and north-eastern Transvaal; rare. Widely distributed in central Africa from Angola and Mozambique northwards to Kenya; a species of wet areas in upland rocky steppes; also more rarely on lake-side marshes. Map 5.

Vouchers: Junod 2758; Lavranos 9366; Prosser 1797; Rogers 14930; Smuts & Gillett 2270; Stirton 224; Werdermann & Oberdieck 2075.

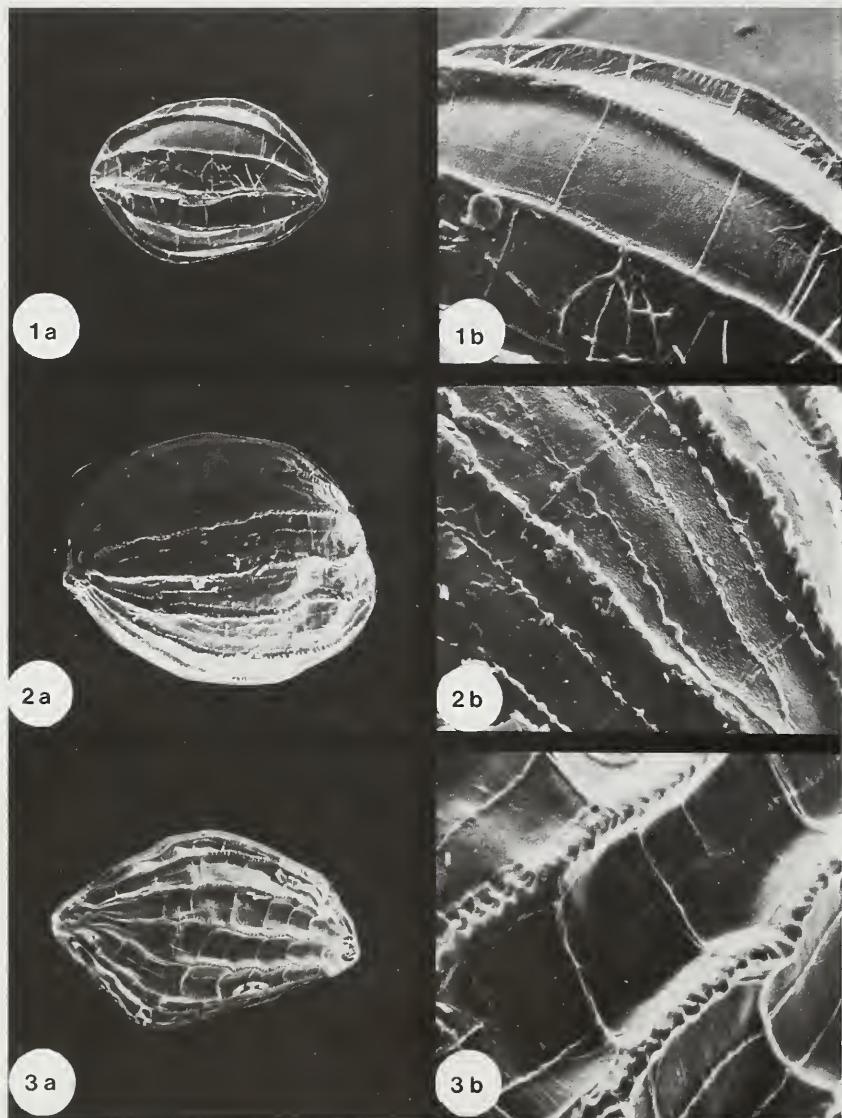
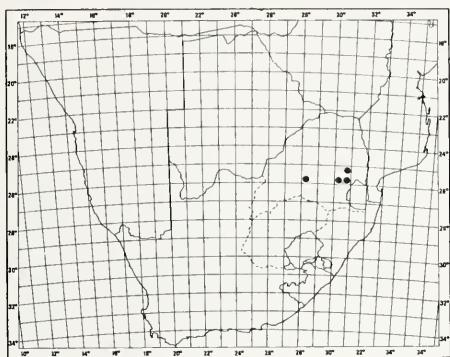


PLATE 1.—Seeds of *Xyris* species: 1, *X. anceps*: 1a, 120; 1b \times 420 (*De Winter & Vahrmeijer* 8560). 2, *X. gerrardii*: 2a, \times 120; 2b, \times 600 (*Downing* 74). 3, *X. rehmanni*: 3a, \times 120; 3b, \times 600 (*Van Vuuren* 1324).

MAP 5.— *Xyris nivea*

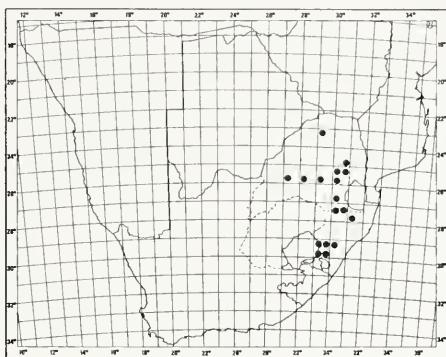
6. *X. gerrardii* N.E. Br. in F.C. 7: 5 (1897); Malme in Bot. Jb. 48: 299 (1912); Malme apud Norlindh & Weimarck in Bot. Notiser 1932: 12 (1932). Type: Natal, Zululand, *Gerrard* 1526 (K, holo.!; NH, iso.!; BM, iso.!).

Tufted perennials up to c. 0,3 m tall; rhizome hard, compact, densely covered with dark, hard shiny sheathing leaf-bases and cataphylls up to c. 50 mm long; roots thin. Leaves grass-like, numerous, linear, 0,35 m long and 1 mm wide, soft, thin. Spikes on long thin peduncles up to c. 0,55 m long; ellipsoid to obovoid, 5–8-flowered, up to 7,5 mm long and 5 mm in diam. Bracts strongly carinate above, acute, 5–7 mm long, dark shiny brown with a broad scarious margin, lacerate with age. Flowers: several often flowering simultaneously on one spike. Lateral sepals obovate-attenuate, keeled, keel not winged, fringed with a short distinct puberulence, especially medially, rarely glabrous. Calyptriform sepal deep orange-red. Petals yellow, lobes rotundate, coarsely dentate. Stamens and staminodes typical. Stigmas dilated, fimbriate. Capsule oblong-ovoid, c. 4 mm long; seeds typical. Fig. 1: 3. Plate 1: 2.

Recorded from Transvaal and Natal; also in Zimbabwe; mostly in colder montane swamps. Map 6.

Vouchers: Codd & Dyer 9076; Hilliard & Burtt 7903, 9350, 9413, 8738; Gilfillan 401; Mauve 5032, 5263; Rand 89, 1045; Schlechter 3815.

7. *Xyris rehmannii* Nilsson in K. svenska VetensAkad. Handl., ny följd 24, 14: 28 (1892); Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr. 5: 421 (1895); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 5 (1897);

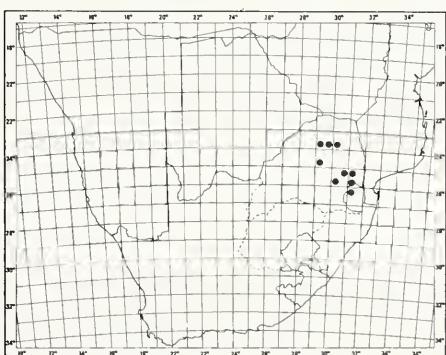
MAP 6.— *Xyris gerrardii*

Malme apud Norlindh & Weimarck, in Bot. Notiser 1932: 11 (1932), and in Ark. Bot. 24A, 5: 4 (1932); Hepper in Kew Bull. 21: 424 (1968); Lewis in Fl. Cameroun 22: 50 (1981). Type: Transvaal, Houtbosch, *Rehmann* 5764 (Z, holo.!; BM, iso.!; Z, iso.!; BM, iso.!).

X. rigidescens Welw. ex Rendle, Cat. Afr. Pl. Welw. 2,1: 67 (1899). Type: Angola, Lopollo, *Welwitsch* 2474 (BM, holo.!).

X. dispar N.E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 12 (1902). Type: Zimbabwe, near Salisbury [Harare], *Cecil* 152 (K, holo.!).

Tall perennials forming large tufts; rhizome hard, thick; roots thin. Leaves rather coarse, linear, up to 650 × 3–4 mm, tapering to an acute apex; persistent wide leaf-bases up to 150 mm long, shining orange-brown below; cataphylls resembling leaf-bases, caudicled. Scape up to 1 m tall, terete to somewhat compressed. Spikes subspherical, 10 × 12 mm,

MAP 7.— *Xyris rehmannii*

aristate bracts and lateral sepals give it a prickly appearance. *Lower bracts* large, broadly elliptic, apiculate, stiff, shiny dark brown; fertile bracts smaller, and light brown, often with a central grey patch below an aristate apex. *Lateral sepals* exserted from bracts, curved, keels hard, dark, margin shortly and regularly ciliate, apex bearing a short bent bristle. *Capsule* narrowly ovoid, c. 3 mm long; seeds ovoid. Plate 1:3.

Recorded from the warmer parts of the Transvaal and Swaziland; also in tropical Africa in Cameroun, Angola and Zimbabwe; in swamps and beside streams. Map 7.

Vouchers: *Burtt Davy* in PRE 1606; *Compton* 26488, 31379; *McCallum* 649; 137; *Mogg* 14706.

Species insufficiently known

Xyris filiformis sensu N. E. Br. in F.C. 7,1: 7 (1897), non Lam. (1791), and in F.T.A. 8,1: 19 (1901), in synon. *X. stramineae* Nilsson, sed falsa. Described from a specimen reportedly collected at Apies (sic) river, Transvaal by J. Burke.

Excluded species

Xyris decipiens N. E. Br. in F.C. 7,1:3 (1897). Type: Angola, *Curror* s.n. (K, holo.). Mistakenly believed to have been collected in our area.

Xyris multicaulis N. E. Br. A specimen from Aapies river, *Burke* s.n. (K!), determined by Malme as *X. multicaulis* N. E. Br., a species described from Malawi [Nyasa-land], is a variant of *Xyris capensis* Thunb. of unusual habit.

ERIOCAULACEAE

by A. A. OBERMEYER

Hygrophytic tufted annuals or perennials forming a basal leaf rosette or rarely a leafy stem. *Roots* many. *Leaves* radical, spirally arranged, numerous, linear. *Inflorescence* a capitulum on a naked peduncle, surrounded at the base by a well developed sheath, which in the early stages envelopes both capitulum and peduncle; involucral bracts somewhat to much larger than floral bracts. *Flowers* very small, numerous, crowded, unisexual, the capitula bearing male and female flowers variously arranged on the receptacle; occasionally some capitula with male flowers only. *Female flowers* with 3, or rarely 2 free sepals; petals 3, 2 or 0, free or partly fused; ovary 3–2-locular, superior; style simple with 3–2 long, filiform simple or bifid branches; appendages often present; ovule solitary and pendulous in each locule. *Male flowers* with 3–2 sepals, free or fused into an oblique tube; petals 3–2, placed on a stipe, often with a dark gland on inner surface near apex; stamens 6–4, the filaments free, anthers bilocular, dorsifix, introrse, black or rarely white; rudimentary pistil in centre. *Capsule* loculicidal, 3–2-lobed; seed ovoid, minute, endospermous.

Genera 13, species c. 500, tropical and subtropical regions, predominantly South American, rare in colder climates. Genera 2 in Southern Africa.

The family description given here is based mainly on the 2 Southern African genera. The South American genera and species exhibit far more specialization; some are suffrutescent with leafy stems and some produce corymbose inflorescences; in others the involucral bracts are enlarged and their heads therefore resemble those of some Asteraceae.

- 1 Stamens 6–4; scapes and leaves glabrous; petals of female flowers free or 0; style with 3–2 filiform stigmatic branches, without appendages; peduncular sheath breaking up irregularly at apex 1. **Eriocaulon**
- 1 Stamens 3; scapes and leaf-bases glandular-hairy and setose; petals of female flowers united in the middle; style with 3 filiform stigmatic branches and 3 filiform sterile appendages ending in swollen tips; peduncular sheath forming and arum-like spathe at apex 2. **Syngonanthus**

828

1. ERIOCaulON

Eriocaulon L., Sp. Pl. 87 (1753); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 51 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 231 (1901); Ruhl. in Pflanzenreich 4, 30 (Heft 13): 30 (1903); M. Friedrich et al. in F.S.W.A. 159 (1967); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 907 (1976). Type species: *E. decangulare* L.

Tufted perennials or annuals, rarely with a leafy stem. *Roots* many, swollen with a white latticed parenchyma. *Rhizome* in perennial species densely woolly. *Leaves* numerous, rosulate, linear-acuminate, glabrous, their bases with a white latticed parenchyma; in species producing stems leaves densely crowded. *Capitula* globose, at first enveloped in a closed cataphyll which splits obliquely and irregularly when peduncle lengthens; involucral bracts 6–12, usually somewhat larger than floral bracts; receptacle discoid, globose or cylindrical, glabrous or pilose. *Female flowers* sessile or shortly pedicelled; sepals 3–2, free, usually dark and resembling bracts; petals 3–2–0, free, usually narrowly spathulate, whitish, soft, often with a dark gland on inner side below apex, occasionally raised above sepals by a stipe; ovary superior, sessile or on a stipe, 3–2-locular with a solitary pendulous ovule in each locule, with the terminal style ending in 3–2 long stigmatic branches. *Male flowers* with sepals 3–2, obliquely fused at the base, lobed above; petals 3–2, placed on a stipe, with a dark gland below apex in some species; stamens 6–4, biserrate, arising from centre of petals, filaments free, erect, anthers introrse, dorsifix, black or rarely white; rudimentary pistil present in centre, dark. *Capsule* 3–2-lobed, loculicidal, locules globose; seed ovoid, c. 0.75 mm long, endospermous, epidermis hygroscopic, when enlarged, appearing reticulated, the transverse ribs usually more pronounced than the longitudinal ones, and sometimes white-fringed (*E. ruhlandii* Schinz is an exception; here the longitudinal ribs are more strongly developed).

Species c. 250; distribution as for family. In Southern Africa 12 species, 3 of these apparently endemic, the others widespread but absent from dry interior areas and south-western Cape.

The name *Eriocaulon* (woolly stem) is derived from the Greek and refers to the lanate pubescence on the rhizome of perennial species.

The small annuals are probably wind-distributed. They produce much seed, possibly parthenogenetically; there are usually few staminate flowers. They appear wherever there is an open wet space, whether temporary or permanent, dying when the habitat dries up or becomes too cold. The perennial species inhabit permanently wet, usually montane habitats in fresh running water or are immersed aquatics with only the capitula emergent.

Key to species (based mainly on female flowers)

- 1 Leaves closely arranged on an elongated stem; a submerged aquatic with only the capitula exserted 1. *E. setaceum*
- 1 Leaves in basal rosettes; stems suppressed; small marsh plants, ruderals or rarely aquatics:
 - 2 Annuals, small, fast growing pioneers, dying when the habitat dries up; capitula without coarse white setae, predominantly female, producing much seed; receptacle cylindrical:
 - 3 Anthers white; sepals 3 or 2; petals 0 2. *E. cinereum*
 - 3 Anthers black; sepals and petals various:
 - 4 Petals absent, rarely 1, 2 or 3, much reduced; plants c. 100–200 mm tall; usually submerged except for black capitula; testa of seed with transverse, white, fringed ridges 9. *E. hydrophilum*
 - 4 Petals present; plants c. 30–100 mm tall; leaf rosettes not submerged; testa of seed with reticulations, not fringed:
 - 5 Petals with a ciliate margin and a black apical gland; testa of seed with c. 8 longitudinal ridges 8. *E. ruhlandii*
 - 5 Petals with a glabrous margin and without a black apical gland; testa of seed reticulate:
 - 6 Sepals 2; petals 2 3. *E. angustisepalum*
 - 6 Sepals 3 or 2; petals 3:
 - 7 Sepals 2; petals 3; sepals boat-shaped with a convex, distended papillate keel, protruding laterally from floral bract when in fruit 7. *E. maculatum*
 - 7 Sepals 3; petals 3:
 - 8 Sepals with a smooth margin:
 - 9 Capitula dark, except involucral bracts; bracts and sepals broadly ovate, obtuse; receptacle usually quite glabrous 4. *E. abyssinicum*
 - 9 Capitula whitish with the bracts and sepals linear-aristate, giving it a bristly appearance; receptacle with few to many silky hairs 5. *E. welwitschii*
 - 8 Sepals with a fimbriate margin:
 - 10 Sepals linear, flat, white, with long fine hairs along margin 5. *E. welwitschii*
 - 10 Sepals boat-shaped, deeply concave, dark, with margin pale, membranous, bearing some short coarse setae 6. *E. gilgianum*
 - 2 Perennials, more robust plants; capitula sparsely to densely covered with short, coarse, white setae; receptacle globose to discoid:
 - 11 Anthers black; leaves aerial:
 - 12 Plants solitary, 60–100 mm tall; capitula many, dark, globose, c. 5 mm in diam.; white setae on bracts, sepals and petals usually few; testa of seed with white, transversely fringed ribs 10. *E. transvaalicum*
 - 12 Plants rhizomatous, 100–500 mm tall; capitula few, globose to semi-discoid, c. 10 mm in diam., densely covered with short white setae; testa of seed reticulate 11. *E. dregei*
 - 11 Anthers white; aquatic with submerged leaves, often viviparous and stoloniferous 12. *E. africanum*

1. ***Eriocaulon setaceum* L., Sp. Pl. 87 (1753); Ruhl. in Pflanzenreich 4, 30: 89, t. 9 (1903); Meikle in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 62, fig. 337/9 (1968). Type from India (LINN 105.5).**

E. melanocephalum Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 549 (1841); Ruhl., l.c. 89 (1903). Type: Brazil, St. Paulo, Sellow (K, ex herb. Kunth, holo.).

E. bifistulosum Van Heurck & Müll. Arg. in Van Heurck, Obs. Bot. 105 (1870); N. E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 239 (1901); Ruhl. in Pflanzenreich 4, 30: 90 (1903); H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 130, t. 7: figs 3, 4, 5, p. 127:

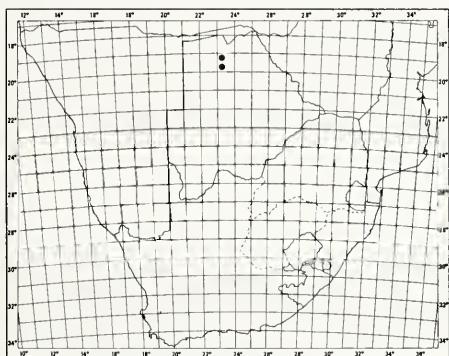
fig. 3 (1955). Type: Tropical Africa, Niger Territory, Barter 1021 (K, holo.).

Rooted aquatic. Stems elongated, densely leafy, floating near surface of water. Leaves numerous, filiform, 20–100 mm long, weak. Capitula numerous at apex of stem, emergent on long peduncles, sheathed in lower half; involucral bracts broadly ovate, often torn lengthwise; floral bracts ovate, concave, bearing a few minute white setae; receptacle glab-

rous. *Female flowers* with 3 equal, obovate, concave sepals; petals 3, obovate to spathulate, enclosed by sepals; ovary 3-locular. *Male flowers* pedicellate; sepals forming an obliquely funnel-shaped, 3-lobed tube; petals stipitate, minute; stamens 6, anthers black. *Capsule* 3-lobed; seed ellipsoid. Fig. 2: 1.

Recorded from Botswana. Widespread in tropical and subtropical Africa, Asia, Australia and America. Map. 8.

Voucher: Biggs M613; P. Smith 631.



MAP 8.—*Eriocaulon setaceum*

2. *Eriocaulon cinereum* R. Br., Prodri. 254 (1810); Meikle in F.W.T.A. edn 2,3: 63 (1968). Type: Australia, R. Brown (BM, holo.).

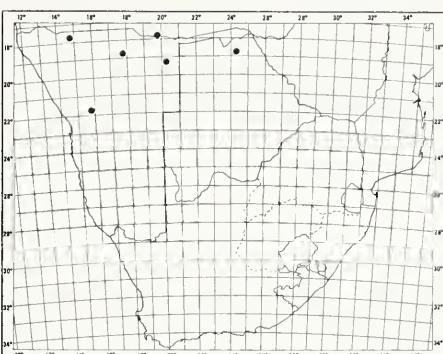
Eriocaulon amboense Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boissier 4, App. 3: 35 (1896); N. E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 258 (1900); Ruhl. in Pflanzenreich 4, 30: 112 (1903); H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 176, t. 9: fig. 3, p. 160: fig. 1 (1955); M. Friedrich et al. in F.S.W.A. 159: 1 (1967). Type: South West Africa/Namibia, Ovambo, Uashitenga near Olukonda, Schinz 859 (Z, holo.; K).

Small dome-shaped annuals 50–100 mm tall. Leaves rosulate, narrowly linear, attenuated into a fine point 10–30 mm long. *Capitula* globose, 3–4 mm in diam., pale at first, grey with age, on peduncles up to 90 mm long; involucral and floral bracts small, ovate; receptacle conical, glabrous. *Female flowers* pedicelled; sepals 3–2, narrowly linear with scattered long white hairs mostly near the base or glabrous; petals 0; ovary on a short stipe, 3-locular; style long, stigmas 3. *Male flowers* typical; stamens 6, bearing white anthers. *Capsule* 3-lobed; seed ellipsoid, smooth. Fig. 2: 2.

Recorded from South West Africa/Namibia, Botswana and from Zimbabwe, Angola, other parts of tropi-

cal Africa, Australia, tropical Asia, Japan and America; in seasonally flooded areas. Map 9.

Vouchers: Giess 9943; Merxmüller 2134; Smith 2022.



MAP 9.—*Eriocaulon cinereum*

3. *Eriocaulon angustisepalum* H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 170, t. 9: figs 6 & 7, p. 160: figs 7 & 8 (1955); M. Friedrich et al. in F.S.W.A. 159: 2 (1967). Type: Angola, Guanhamha, road verges 45 km S. of Cassinga, H. Hess 52/2004 (ZT, holo.).

Dome-shaped annuals 15–70 mm tall. Leaves few, short, linear-acuminate. *Capitula* many, globose, c. 2 mm in diam., black, shiny, on peduncles 15–70 mm long; involucral bracts obtuse, margin erose; floral bracts slightly smaller; receptacle conical, glabrous. *Female flowers* with 2 half-folded, convex, narrow, aristate sepals; petals 2, linear, erect, obtuse; ovary 2-locular, sessile; style with 2 stigmatic branches. *Male flowers* with 2 fused sepals; petals 0; stamens 4, black. *Capsule* bilobed with 2 globose locules; seed minutely reticulate and muricate. Fig. 3: 3.

A pioneer species recorded from Transvaal and Angola; in sandy, marshy places, in seepage areas along road verges or wet rocky outcrops. Map 10.

Vouchers: Hilliard & Burtt 9895B; Strey 2833; Venter 4358a.

4. *Eriocaulon abyssinicum* Hochst. in Flora 28: 341 (1845); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 53 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 257 (1901); Ruhl. in Pflanzenreich 4, 30 (Heft 13): 282 (1903); H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 165, t. 9: fig. 8, p. 160: figs 2 & 3 (1955); Meikle in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 63 (1968). Type: Ethiopia, Shire Province, Schimper 1944 (K; G).

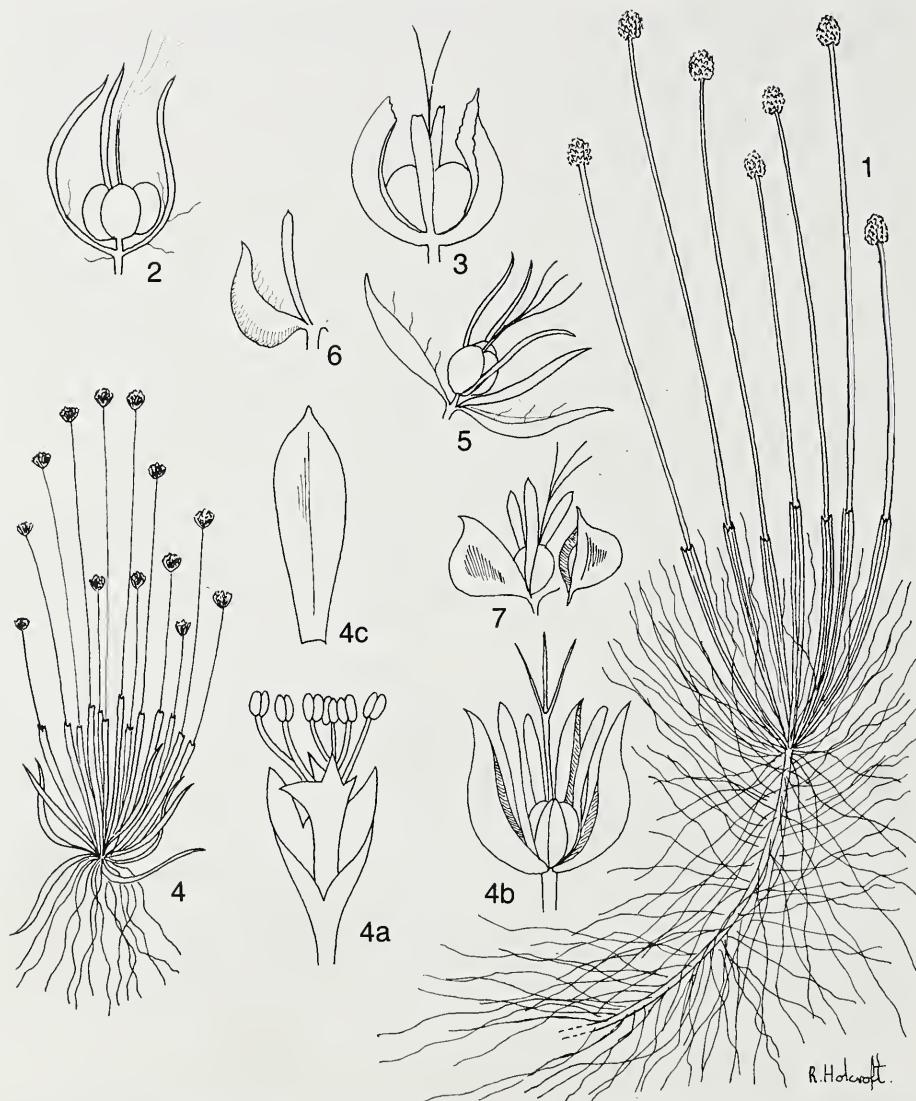
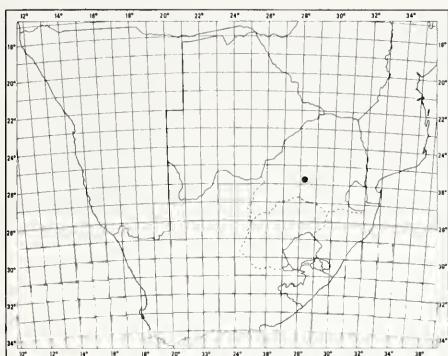
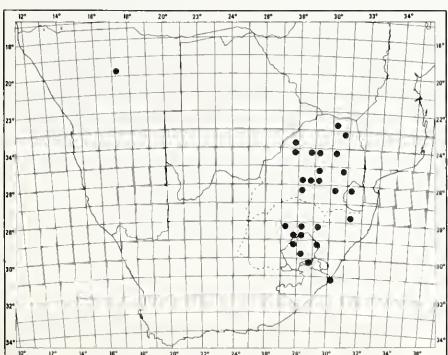


FIG. 2.—1, *Eriocaulon setaceum*, habit, $\times 0.7$ (Biggs M613). 2, *E. cinereum*, female flower, $\times 7$ (Merxmüller 2134). 3, *E. angustisepalum*, female flower, $\times 50$ (Venter 4358A). 4, *E. abyssinicum*, habit, $\times 2$; 4a, male flower, $\times 20$; 4b, female flower, $\times 18$; 4c, floral bract, $\times 9$ (Killick 1888). 5, *E. welwitschii*, female flower, $\times 10$ (Dinter 7220A). 6, *E. gilgianum*, sepal and petal of female flower, $\times 7$ (Edwards 2496b). 7, *E. maculatum*, female flower, $\times 10$ (Mauve & Venter 5060).

MAP 10.—*Eriocaulon angustisepalum*

Small tufted, dome-shaped annuals 20–100 mm tall. Leaves few, linear-acuminate. *Capitula* oblong-globose, c. 3 mm long, dull greyish black, on peduncles up to 45 (–100) mm long; involucral bracts c. 10, pale, about half as long as capitulum, reflexed with age; floral bracts smaller, dark; receptacle conical, glabrous or rarely with a few stray hairs. *Female flowers*: on short pedicels; sepals 3, ovate, concave, half-folded, dark; petals linear, acute, glabrous; ovary sessile, 3-locular; style typical. *Male flowers*: sepals 3, obliquely fused below; petal-lobes minute with an apical black gland; stamens 6, with black anthers. *Capsule* trilobed, locules globose; seed ellipsoid, smooth, shiny, but reticulate and muricate under 400× magnification.

Widespread pioneer annual found all over Africa; in Southern Africa recorded from northern South West Africa/Namibia, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Swaziland, Natal and Transkei; in wet places at low or high altitudes.

MAP 11.—*Eriocaulon abyssinicum*

Often found growing together with other annual *Eriocaulon* species and *Xyris capensis* seedlings. Map 11.

Vouchers: Acocks 22080; Culverwell 0674; Dieterlen 777; Killick 1888; Leistner, Oliver & Vorster 218, 313; Muller 1881; Schmitz 7618; Van der Schijff 2844.

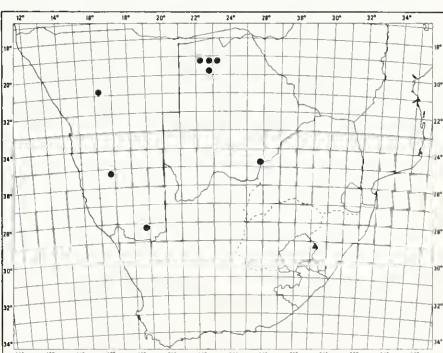
5. *Eriocaulon welwitschii* Rendle, Cat. Afr. Pl. Welw. 2: 97 (1899); N. E. Br. in F.T.A. 7: 249 (1901); Ruhl. in Pflanzenreich 4, 30 (Heft 13): 102, t. 13 (1903); H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 270 (1955). Type: Angola, Pungo Andongo, Welwitsch 2441 (BM).

E. welwitschii var. *pygmaeum* Rendle, l.c. 98. Type: Angola, Huilla, near Lopollo, Welwitsch 2444 (BM, holo.; K, iso.).

E. aristatum H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 163, 271, t. 9; fig. 5, p. 160; figs 11 & 12 (1955). Type: Angola, Humpata district, H. Hess 52/1755a (ZT, holo.).

Small dome-shaped annuals up to 40 mm tall. Leaves many, linear-acuminate, 10–20 mm long. *Capitula* oblong-globose, c. 2.5 mm in diam., numerous, on filiform peduncles; involucral bracts c. 10, narrowly ovate-aristate, white, shiny, about half as long as capitulum, recurved when old; floral bracts resembling involucral bracts but somewhat smaller; receptacle conical to cylindrical, with soft, long hairs. *Female flower*: sepals 3, narrowly linear, white, margin glabrous or fimbriate; petals 3, filiform, slightly exceeding sepals; ovary 3-locular, sessile to shortly stipitate, style with 3 long stigmas. *Male flower*: typical, stamens 6, black. *Capsule* 3-lobed; seeds with the testa reticulate. Fig. 2: 5.

Recorded from South West Africa/Namibia, and Botswana, as well as Angola and Zimbabwe and further north; in seasonally flooded areas. Map 12.

MAP 12.—● *Eriocaulon welwitschii*▲ *Eriocaulon giglani*

Vouchers: Dinter 7220; Smith 1812; Volk 1806.

E. aristatum H. Hess has sepals with a fimbriate margin whereas in *E. welwitschii* they are described as entire, glabrous. However, Dinter 7220, a gathering consisting of many plants, was seen to possess either fimbriate sepals or entire ones. No other important differences were observed.

6. *Eriocaulon gilgianum* Ruhl. in Bot. Jb. 27: 84 (1899), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 30 (Heft 13): 99, t. 13 (1903); N. E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 257 (1901); H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 158, t. 8: figs 11, 12, p. 160: figs 4, 5, 6, 12; p. 270 (1955). Type: Angola, Antunes 168 (B, PRE, photo!?).

Dome-shaped annuals up to 130 mm tall. Leaves linear-acuminate, c. 10 mm long. Capitula oblong-globose, 2–3 mm in diam., dark grey on peduncles 20–100 mm long; involucral bracts c. 10, large, pale, acute, floral bracts smaller, dark, but much larger than sepals; receptacle conical with some long hairs. Female flower: sepals 3, c. 1–2 mm long, conchiform, not keeled, enclosing rest of flower, ovate-acuminate, blackish, margin whitish, bearing some coarse setae; dorsal sepal somewhat smaller; petals 3, narrowly spatulate, somewhat longer than sepals; ovary 3-locular; style short with 2 longer stigmas. Male flower typical; anthers black. Capsule 3-lobed, seeds ovoid, minutely reticulate and muricate. Fig. 2: 6.

Only once recorded from Southern Africa, namely from the Natal Drakensberg, but widespread in Angola and Zimbabwe (often collected at Victoria Falls in rain forest area). Map 12.

Voucher: Edwards 2496B (mixed with *E. hydrophilum*).

The Natal plants, coming from a colder climate, are much smaller than those from the main distribution area in the tropics north of our borders. Further collections may shed more light on this taxon.

7. *Eriocaulon maculatum* Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 6: 709 (1906). Type: Transvaal, Blouberg, Schlechter 4651 (Z, holo.; PRE!; SAM!).

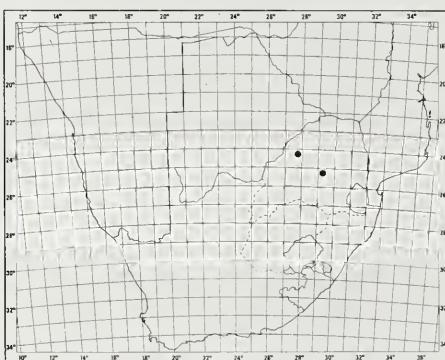
Small annuals up to 100 mm tall. Leaves rosulate, linear, c. 15 mm long, 1–2 mm broad, apex acute, soft. Capitula usually several, oblong-globose, c. 5 mm in diam., pale to dark brown on erect, long, thin peduncles 100–160 mm long; involucral and floral bracts ovate, obtuse; receptacle cylindrical, with many long, silky hairs. Female flower: sepals 2, c. 2 mm long, lateral, boat-shaped with a broad curved keel consisting of large bulbous cells, with a dark central area, the sides

rounded above, attenuated below, enveloping the ripe seed at maturity; petals 3, unequal, narrowly linear, exserted. Ovary on a stipe, 3-locular; style with 3 stigmas. Capsule 3-lobed; seeds ovoid, the testa transversely ribbed, the ribs white-fringed. Fig. 2: 7. Plate 2: 1.

Recorded from N. Transvaal to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi; in moist sandy areas along streams, marshes or temporary wet places. Map 13.

Voucher: Mauve & Venter 5060.

This species closely resembles the tropical species *E. buchananii* Ruhl., but the specimens of our species studied lacked the reduced third posterior sepal in the female flower, and there are differences in the surface of the testa.



MAP 13.—*Eriocaulon maculatum*

8. *Eriocaulon ruhlandii* Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 6: 710 (1906); Ross in Fl. Natal 116 (1972). Type: Natal, near Clairmont, Schlechter 2955 (Z, holo.; K!; PRE!; NH!; GRA!).

Annuals up to c. 0,16 m. Capitula globose, light to dark brown and shiny, c. 4 mm in diam., with ovate involucral and floral bracts; receptacle cylindrical with long fine silky hairs. Female flower: sepals 2, linear, c. 2–3 mm long, dark, glabrous; petals 3, narrowly spatulate, white with a black spot at apex, margin with long cilia; ovary sessile, 3-locular, style with 3 stigmas. Male flower: sepals 2, free, broadly linear-acuminate, dark; petals white with an apical gland; stamens 4, anthers black. Capsule 3-locular; testa of seed with c. 8 longitudinal ridges. Fig. 3: 1. Plate 2: 2.

Largely confined to the coastal region of Natal and northern Transkei, in wet areas. Map 14.

Vouchers: Strey 6507; Ward 8130, 9097.

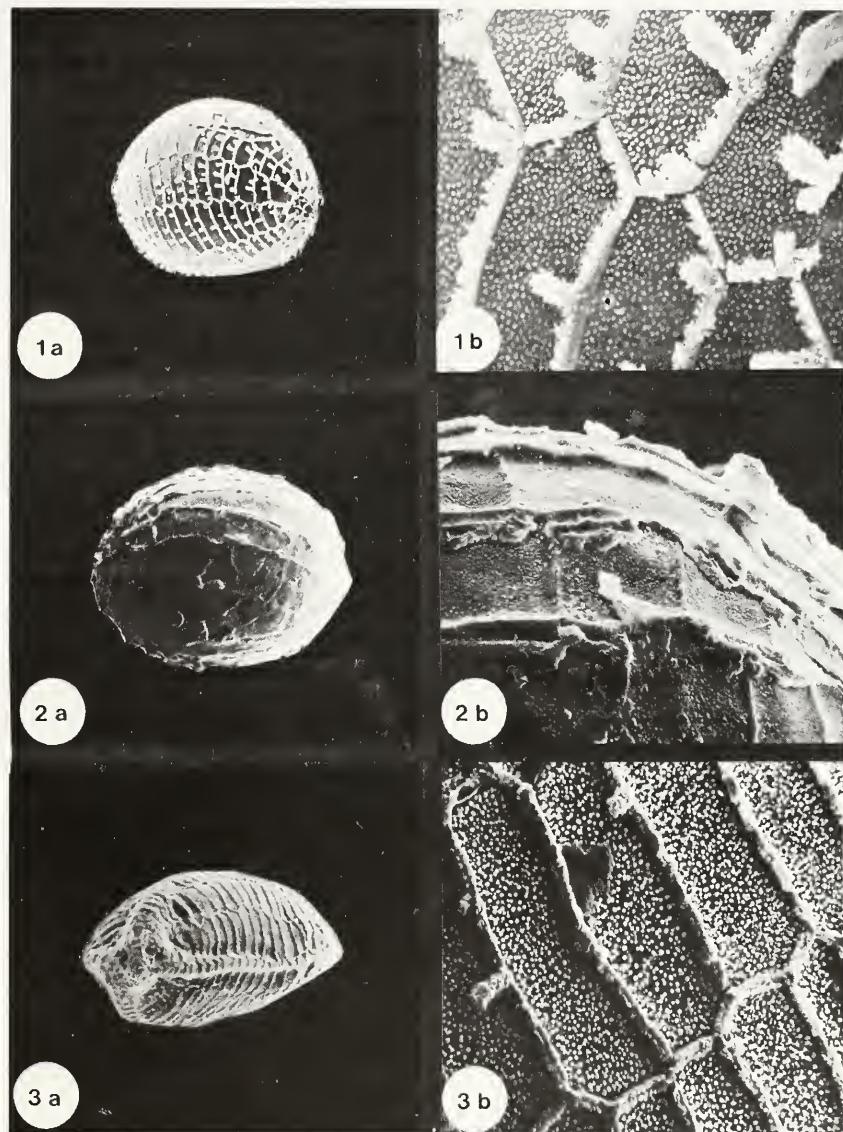


PLATE 2.—Seeds of *Eriocaulon* species: 1, *E. maculatum*: 1a, $\times 120$; 1b, $\times 1200$ (*Mauve & Venter 5060*).
2, *E. ruhlandii*: 2a, $\times 120$; 2b, $\times 1200$ (*Schlechter 2955*). 3, *E. hydrophilum*: 3a, $\times 120$; 3b, $\times 1200$ (*Hilliard & Burtt 9026*).

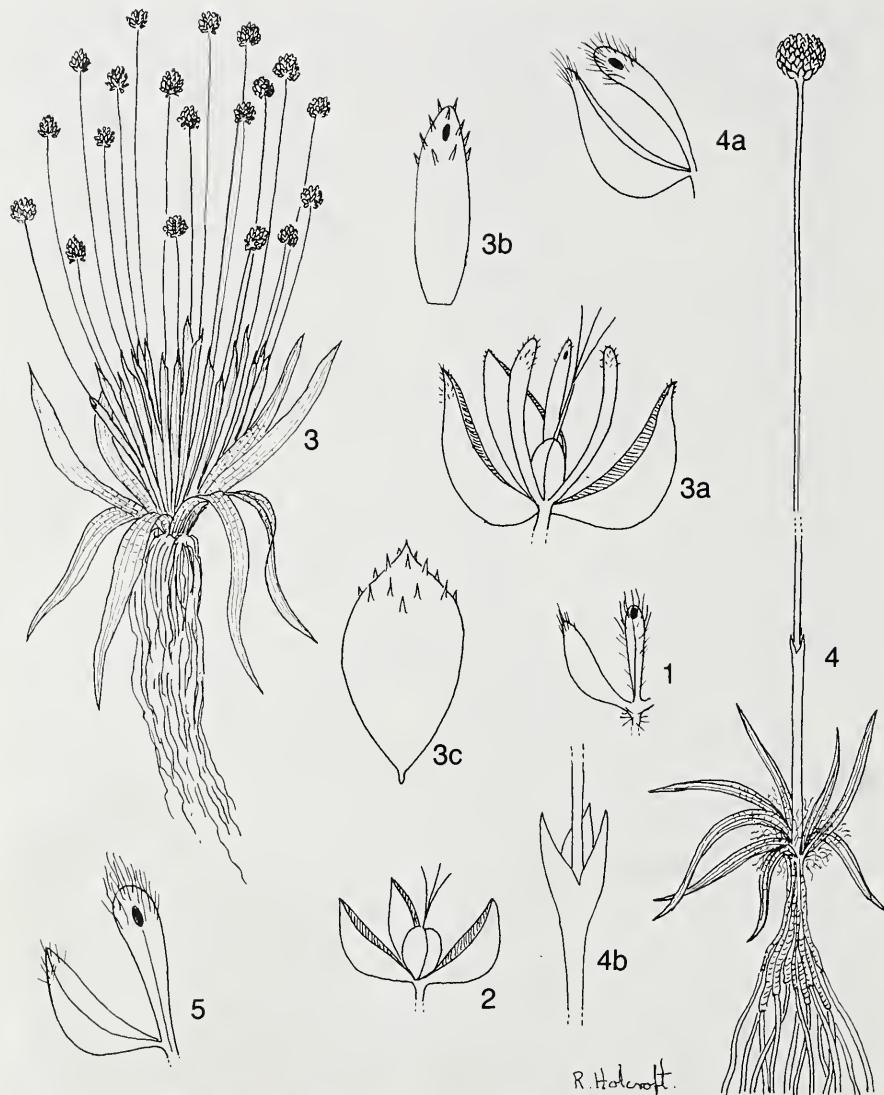
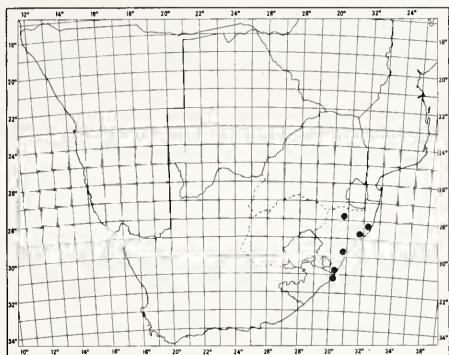


FIG. 3.—1, *Eriocaulon ruhlandii*, sepal and petal, $\times 5$ (Ward 2868). 2, *E. hydrophilum*, female flower, $\times 6$ (Burtt & Hilliard 9026). 3, *E. transvaalicum*, habit, $\times 0.5$; 3a, female flower, $\times 12$; 3b, petal, $\times 15$; 3c, floral bract, $\times 18$ (Bosman sub PRE 37863). 4, *E. dregei* var. *sonderianum*, habit, $\times 1$; 4a, sepal and petal, $\times 8$; 4b, sheath of peduncle, $\times 2$ (Mauve 5033). 5, *E. africanum*, sepal and petal, $\times 8$ (Strey 7629).

MAP 14.— *Eriocaulon ruhlandii*

9. *Eriocaulon hydrophilum* Markötter in Ann. Univ. Stellenbosch 8: 10 (1930). Type: Orange Free State, Witzieshoek, Quaqua Mtn, Thode 8274 (STE, holo!).

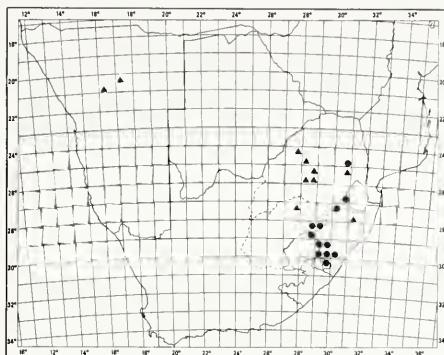
Annuals, usually submerged with only the heads emergent, c. 100 mm(–260 mm) tall. Leaves rosulate, linear-acuminate, with long filiform tips, thin, soft. Capitula small, depressed-globose, 3–5 mm in diam., shiny black; peduncles erect, thin; involucral bracts c. 6, ovate; floral bracts smaller, receptacle shortly cylindrical, glabrous or with a few long soft hairs. Female flower: sepals 3, c. 2,5 mm long, equal, half-folded, enclosing inside of flower, keel convex; petals 0, rarely 1, 2 or 3, small, linear; ovary 3-lobed; style with 3 stigmas. Male flower: few towards apex; sepals linear, fused below to form an oblique 3-lobed tube; petals 3, minute; stamens 6, black. Capsule 3-lobed; seeds with white transverse, fringed ridges. Fig. 3: 2. Plate 2: 3.

A montane species recorded from the eastern Transvaal, eastern Orange Free State, Lesotho and Natal on the Drakensberg complex at altitudes up to 2 000 m. Map 15.

Vouchers: Beverley & Hoener 526; Devenish 1701; Hilliard & Burtt 9026; Moss 16429; Stam 424.

10. *Eriocaulon transvaalicum* N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 54 (1897); Ruhl. in Pflanzenreich 4, 30 (Heft 13): 81 (1903); H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 155 (1955). Type: Transvaal, Bosveld near Boekenhoutskloof, Rehmann 4787 (K, holo.).

E. tofieldiifolium Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér 2,1: 779 (1901); H. Hess, l. c. 266, t. 5 on p. 265 (1955); M. Friedrich et al., in F.S.W.A. 159: 2 (1967). Type: South

MAP 15.— ● *Eriocaulon hydrophilum*
▲ *Eriocaulon transvaalicum*

West Africa/Namibia, Waterberg, Dinter 378 (Z, holo!, PRE, photo!).

Fairly robust annuals or perennials up to 0,16 m tall, with many erect, black heads. Leaves broadly linear, acute, c. 30 × 5 mm, widening at base. Capitula globose, c. 5 mm in diam., shiny black, bearded with a few to many short stiff, white setae; peduncles firm, up to c. 0,16 m long; basal sheaths about as long as leaves, loose; involucral bracts c. 10, somewhat lighter in colour, reflexed with age; floral bracts ovate, acute; receptacle bearing fine, long, white hairs. Female flower: sepals 3, c. 2 mm long, the lateral half folded with a convex, acute keel, attenuated below, inner sepal reduced, flat; petals raised on a stipe, linear, widened and dark above, obtuse, exserted; ovary 3-lobed, sessile, style and stigmas typical. Male flower: typical, anthers black. Capsule 3-lobed; seeds pale yellow with transverse ribs somewhat fringed. Fig. 3: 3.

Recorded from South West Africa/Namibia, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and further north to tropical Africa. Map 15.

Vouchers: Boss in TRV 35083; Repton 3572; Van der Schijff 2131.

11. *Eriocaulon dregei* Hochst. in Flora 28: 341 (1845); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 55 (1897). Type: Eastern Cape, Drège 4101 (K!).

Caespitose perennials forming colonies, compact hard rhizome covered with white soft tomentum of multicellular hairs. Leaves rosulate, linear-acuminate, up to 250 × 8 mm, but usually much smaller, apex acute, obtuse or drawn out into a long fine point. Capitula

1–3 per rosette on long thin peduncles, globose, c. 10 mm in diam., usually densely covered by a tomentum of hard, short, white setae; monoecious with male flowers predominating or some capitula entirely male; involucral bracts glabrous, usually reflexed, oblong, pale; floral bracts dark with white setae near apex; receptacle glabrous to villous. *Female flower*: sepals 3, black, boatshaped, 2–4 mm long, with a convex, occasionally toothed keel, apex acute, tufted with white setae, margin fimbriate; petals 3, spatulate, pale, densely setose and with a black gland; ovary 3-lobed. *Male flower*: sepals 3, dark, setose at apex; petals 3, unequal in size, white, setose above with a black gland; stamens 6, anthers black. *Capsule* 3-lobed; seeds smooth, testa with a rectangular network; ripe seeds rare.

Widespread in the eastern parts of Southern Africa from the eastern Cape to Transkei, Natal, eastern Orange Free State, Swaziland, and Transvaal; in montane areas around springs.

Two varieties are recognized:

- 1 Leaves c. 100–250 mm long, linear-acuminate, the apex obtuse, ending in a small knob; larger plants found mainly in the eastern Cape to Natal (a) var. *dregei*
- 1 Leaves up to 80 mm long, long acuminate ending in a fine point; smaller plants found mainly in the Transvaal and Natal (b) var. *sonderianum*

(a) var. *dregei*.

E. dregei Hochst. in Flora 28: 341 (1845); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 55 (1897).

Plants robust, up to 0,35 m tall. *Leaves* linear, attenuated into an obtuse apex, ending in a small knob, up to 250 × 10 mm, but usually smaller. *Capitula* globose, c. 12 mm in diam. when bearing male and female flowers, smaller and more discoid when male flowers only are present. *Flowers* 2–4 mm long.

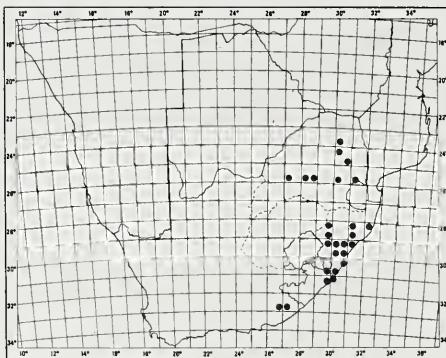
Common in Natal, also in eastern Cape, Transkei and Transvaal; usually montane but also recorded from near the coast. Map 16.

Vouchers: Hilliard 2146; Kluge 821; Pooley 1759; Sim 2828; Strey 4467.

(b) var. *sonderianum* (Körn.) Oberm., comb. nov.

E. sonderianum Körn. in Linnaea 27: 669 (1854); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 55 (1897). Syntypes: Transvaal, Magaliesberg, Zeyher 1731 (K; SAM!); Burke s.n. (K).

E. baurii N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 54 (1897). Type: Transkei, Bazeia Mountain, Baur 622 (K, holo.; SAM!).



MAP 16.—*Eriocaulon dregei* var. *dregei*

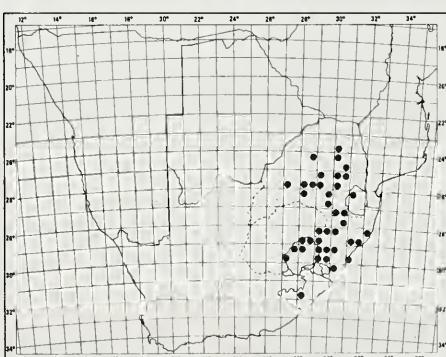
Plants smaller, up to 100 mm tall. *Leaves* linear-acuminate, 50–100 mm long, apex attenuated into a long filiform point. *Capitula* globose to depressed globose, c. 8 mm in diam., bearing male and female flowers (no capitula with only male flowers seen). *Flowers* c. 2 mm long. Fig. 3: 4.

Transvaal, Swaziland, Natal, Lesotho and Transkei; usually montane and found at high altitudes. Map 17.

Vouchers: Baur 622; Beverley & Hoener 528; Codd 6721; Compton 20268; Flanagan 1863; Killick 4178; Moll 1432b; Venter 690.

Mr R. D. Meikle of Kew suggested that *E. sonderianum* could be a variety of *E. dregei*, and the ample collections available now support this view. *E. dregei* appears to be a polyploid. *E. dregei* var. *sonderianum* is the common variety in the Transvaal; in Natal both varieties occur but in the eastern Cape the larger var. *dregei* becomes common whereas var. *sonderianum* is rare.

At high altitudes, where ice and snow occur in winter, the dwarfed plants of var. *sonderianum* are found.



MAP 17.—*Eriocaulon dregei* var. *sonderianum*

The sheath that covers the young inflorescence splits apically into 4 small spreading dry lobes, which is very characteristic of this form. Normally the sheath bursts sideways forming one large, somewhat hooded lobe and 1 or 2 small ones.

12. *Eriocaulon africanum* Hochst. in Flora 28: 340 (1845); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 56 (1897); H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 266 (1955). Type: Natal, Mgeni River near Pietermaritzburg, Krauss 375 (K, iso.!).

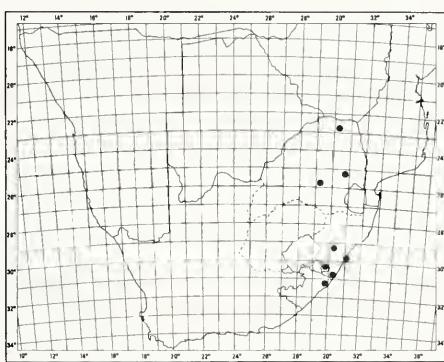
E. woodii N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 57 (1897). *E. natalensis* Schinz in Mém. Herb. Boissier No. 10: 76 (1900). Type: near Murchison, Wood 3053 (K, holo!; NH!).

Perennial, often stoloniferous aquatics, submerged except for the emergent capitula, often viviparous. Leaves rosulate, linear-acuminate, 40–200 mm long, apex acute, soft. *Capitula* subglobose, c. 10 mm in diam., dark; peduncles long, thin; involucral bracts c. 10, short, rounded, glabrous; floral bracts narrower, black, glabrous; receptacle discoid. *Female flower*: sepals 3, free, boat-shaped, black with sparse white setae; petals 3, narrowly obovate, attenuated below, white, with an apical black gland and setose above; ovary 3-lobed, style short, stigmas 3, long. *Male flower*: predominant, sepals 3, fused below, lobes broad, black, sparsely and irregularly

setose; petals 3, obovate, white with an apical black gland and densely setose above; stamens 6, anthers pale yellow. *Capsule* 3-lobed; testa of seed forming an irregular network of 4–6-sided rectangles. Fig. 3: 5.

Recorded from Transvaal, Natal and Transkei and from Zimbabwe and Zambia; rare, usually in flowing water. Map 18.

Vouchers: Hemm 216; Schlechter 3319; Strey 7629; 6856; Tyson 2551.



MAP 18.—*Eriocaulon africanum*

832A

2. SYNGONANTHUS

Syngonanthus Ruhl. in Urban, Symb. Antill. 1: 487 (1900), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 30 (Heft 13): 242 (1903), and in Natürl. PflFam. edn 2, 15a: 55 (1930); Meikle in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 67 (1968); R.A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 908 (1976). Type species: *S. umbellatum* (Lam.) Ruhl.

Annuals or perennials with a basal rosette of leaves (in Southern African species). *Capitula* on long peduncles sheathed at base. *Female flowers*: sepals 3, free; petals 3, with free claws, fused in middle, with free lobes above; ovary 3-locular, style simple, with 3 filiform, glandular-papillate stigmatic branches alternating with 3 glabrous filiform appendages. *Male flowers*: sepals 3, free; petals 3, connate into a subtruncate tube; stamens 3, anthers white. *Capsule* 3-lobed; seeds with a few longitudinal ribs (in Southern African species).

Species c. 80, mostly from South America with a few in tropical and subtropical Africa, one reaching the Transvaal.

Syngonanthus wahlbergii (Koern.) Ruhl. in Pflanzenreich 4, 30 (Heft 13): 247 (1903); Meikle in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 67 (1968).

Paepalanthus wahlbergii Koern. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 3, 1: 459 (1863); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 69 (1897) and in F.T.A. 8: 263 (1902). Type: Transvaal, Kaapse Hoop, Wahlberg (S, holo., PRE, photo!).

Small compact perennials c. 50–100 (–160) mm high, all parts sparsely to densely covered by patent gland-tipped hairs. *Rhizome* compact, densely lanate from disinte-

grating leaf-bases; roots long, white spongy. *Leaves* numerous (\pm 100) in compact rosettes, the upper arched inwards, subulate, c. 12 mm long. *Capitula* numerous, developing in close succession, globose, c. 5 mm in diam.; peduncle erect, thin, glandular-pubescent especially so below capitulum; basal sheath cylindrical, forming an open arum-like spathe at apex. *Flowers* numerous, small, pedicelled on a villous receptacle; involucral bracts more or less similar to floral bracts,

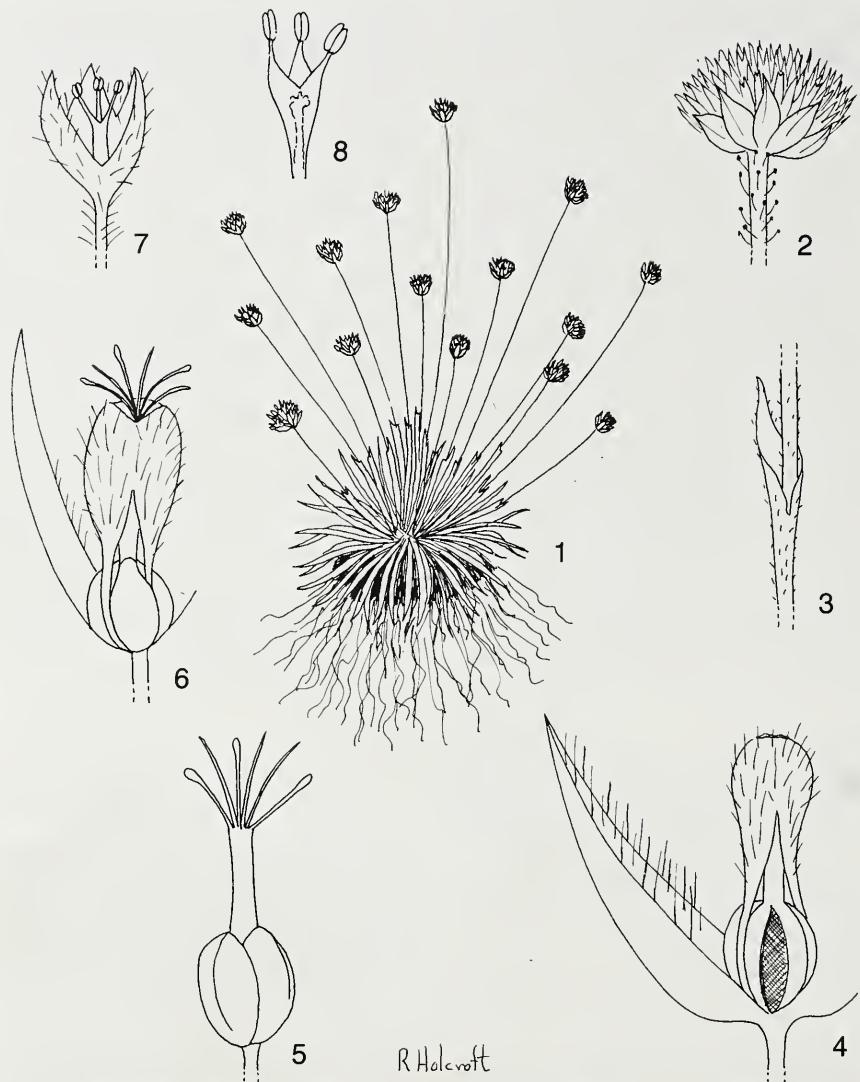


FIG. 4.—*Syngonanthus wahlbergii*: 1, habit, $\times 1$; 2, capitulum, $\times 5$; 3, spathe at base of peduncle, $\times 7$; 4, female flower in fruit, showing empty locule and tepals fused and shrunk above, $\times 30$; 5, gynoecium, $\times 90$; 6, female flower at anthesis, $\times 30$; 7, male flower, $\times 30$; 8, stamens with rudimentary gynoecium inside tube, $\times 30$ (*Mauve & Venter 5197*).

R Holcroft

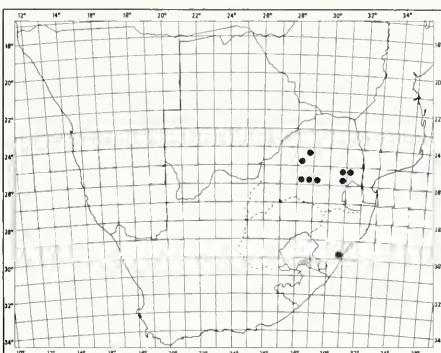
ovate, glabrous, membranous, shiny, light to dark brown. *Female flowers*: sepals 3, ovate, half-folded, acute, fimbriate; petals 3, transparent, villous, free below, fused above, apical lobes short, triangular, soon rolled inwards; ovary 3-locular; style fairly stout, cylindrical, with 3 apical, filiform, glandular stigmatic branches and 3 filiform, glabrous appendages somewhat swollen at the apex. *Male flowers*: sepals 3, ovate; petals 3, on a short stipe, crenulate apically; stamens 3. *Capsule* trilobed; seed ovoid with c. 8 longitudinal ridges. Fig. 4.

Widespread in tropical and subtropical Africa. Recorded from warmer parts of the Transvaal, with a single record from Natal; in running water, the leaf-rosettes submerged. Map 19.

Vouchers: *Du Plessis* 860; *Mauve & Venter* 5175; *Nelson* 294; *Schlechter* 2955.

One of the plants mounted on the type sheet of *Eriocaulon ruhlandii* Schinz (Z), viz. *Schlechter* 2955 from Claremont (Natal: 2930 DD, as 'Clairmont') belongs to

S. wahlbergii (cf. H. Hess in Ber. schweiz. bot. Ges. 65: 271; 1955). This appears to be the only record so far from Natal. The sheet *Schlechter* 2955 at Kew has no *Syngonanthus* specimens.



MAP 19.—*Syngonanthus wahlbergii*

COMMELINACEAE*

by A. A. OBERMEYER and ROBERT B. FADEN**

Perennials, chamaephytes or annuals, often somewhat succulent; the perennials of diverse habits, sometimes rhizomatous or stoloniferous, very rarely forming a small bulb; roots adventitious, fibrous, thin or swollen. Leaves basal and/or caudine, spirally arranged, with a basal, usually closed sheath enveloping the stem, often ciliate at the mouth; blade often petiolate. Inflorescences terminal, or terminal and axillary, rarely all axillary, composed of cymes which may be few or numerous and aggregated into thyrses; sometimes subtended by or enclosed in spathaceous bracts. Flowers regular or zygomorphic, bisexual or male, occasionally cleistogamous. Sepals 3, free or united, persistent. Petals 3, free or united, deliquescent. Stamens 6, hypogynous or united with corolla, in 2 whorls; in some genera 1–4 modified into staminodes or some suppressed; filaments often bearded; anthers basifix, dorsifix or versatile, opening by longitudinal slits or rarely by basal or apical pores. Ovary superior, 2–3-locular with 1–many ovules in each locule; style simple, stigma apical, small or capitate. Fruit a 2–3-valved capsule, rarely indehiscent; seeds with a dot-like or elongate hilum and a dorsal to lateral (rarely terminal) circular embryoegia.

Genera about 50, species about 700, cosmopolitan in warm regions; a few of them widespread weeds. *Zebrina pendula* Schinzl. (= *Tradescantia zebrina* Loud.) has been recorded as a garden escape in southern Natal.

Lit. Brenan in Kew Bull. 7: 179 (1952); Brenan in Kew Bull. 14: 280 (1960); Brenan in Kew Bull. 15: 207 (1961); Brenan in Kew Bull. 19: 63 (1964); Brenan in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 59: 349 (1966); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 22 (1968); Brückner in Bot. Jb. 61, Beibl. 137: 1 (1926); Brückner in Pflanzenfam. edn 2, 15a: 159 (1930); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 113 (1881); C. B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 7 (1897); C. B. Cl. in F.T.A. 8: 25 (1901); Faden in Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Flowers 653 (1974); Faden & Suda in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 81: 301 (1980); Jones & Jopling in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 65: 129 (1972); Lewis & Tadesse in Kirkia 4: 213 (1964); Lewis in Sida 1: 274 (1964); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 55: 507 (1956); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 59: 431 (1966); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 60: 167 (1967); Tomlinson in Metcalfe, Anatomy of Monocotyledons 3 (1969); Tomlinson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 59: 371 (1966); Troll, Beitr. Biol. Pflanzen 36: 326 (1961).

1 Flowers actinomorphic; stamens 6, all fertile:

2 Inflorescences axillary, perforating the sheaths 4. **Coleotrype**

2 Inflorescences terminal or terminal and axillary, never perforating the sheaths:

3 Flowers white; petals free; cymes regularly paired 7. **Tradescantia**

3 Flowers pink or purple to violet; petals united basally into a tube; cymes usually not paired 5. **Cyanotis**

1 Flowers slightly to strongly zygomorphic; stamens 6, usually unequal, all fertile or 3–4 sterile:

4 Inflorescences consisting of 1–2 cymes enclosed in or closely subtended by folded or obliquely funnelshaped leafy bracts (spathes); staminodes typically with 4(–6)-lobed anthers 1. **Commelina**

4 Inflorescences not enclosed in bracts, consisting of 1 to many cymes; staminodes lacking or (if present) with 2–3-lobed anthers:

5 Capsules trivalved; fertile stamens 2; 3 or more filaments bearded 3. **Murdannia**

5 Capsules bivalved; fertile stamens 3 or 6; all filaments glabrous or 2 bearded and 4 glabrous:

6 Fertile stamens 6; ovary and capsule glabrous 6. **Floscopia**

6 Fertile stamens 3, staminodes 3; ovary and capsule puberulous 2. **Aneilema**

* The kind cooperation of Prof. J. P. M. Brenan, former Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, is gratefully acknowledged.

** Department of Botany, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.

896

1. COMMELINA

Commelinia L., Sp. Pl. 40 (1753); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 138 (1881) and in F.C. 7: 8 (1897) and in F.T.A. 8: 33 (1901); R.A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 909 (1976). Type species: *C. communis* L.

Perennial or annual herbs. Roots thin or swollen. Stems branched, erect to spreading or rarely succulent; when perennial usually dying down in winter to a persistent knobby crown with long hard roots (chamaephytes); sometimes underground stolons bearing cleistogamous flowers, capsules and seeds are often developed in *C. benghalensis* L. and *C. forskaolii* Vahl. Leaves with a sheathing base usually ciliate at mouth. Flowers in 1 or 2 1–6-flowered cymes enclosed in a terminal or leaf-opposed, obliquely funnel- to boat-shaped spathe which has either free margins and is dry inside or margins of proximal end are fused and straight and spathe is mucilaginous inside when flowering; upper cyme 1- or rarely 2–3-flowered, usually male (with or without a pistillode), exerted on a long peduncle, in some species absent or represented by a vestigial peduncle, often enclosed within a spathe; lower cyme included, borne on a short peduncle, flowers 2–6, all bisexual or some male, just exerted in turn at anthesis; pedicels recurved inside spathe when in fruit; flowers open in morning for a few hours, soon deliquescent. Sepals 3, free or lower 2 fused. Petals 3, free; upper 2 flat, long-clawed, blue, white or yellow or related colours, lower one reduced, often colourless. Stamens 3, anterior (lower) fertile, with central one usually with a larger anther with a broad connective; 3(–2) posterior (upper) staminodial, reduced, antherodes cruciform or variously deformed. Ovary 3(–2)-locular with 2 ventral locules and 1 dorsal locule which may be reduced to absent; ventral locules 2- or 1-ovulate, dorsal locule 1-ovulate or sterile. Capsule loculicidal, dehiscent; in some species dorsal locule indehiscent, smooth, or striate-muricate with capsule-wall fused to seed and laterally attached to part of walls of ventral locules, forming a shallow cup. Seeds 5(–2), globose, ellipsoid or cylindric-truncate; testa various; hilum linear; embryotega lateral. Chromosomes: basic numbers are 15 (in most species), 14, 13, 12 and 11 (Faden & Suda, 1980).

Species about 170 in the warmer countries of the world. In Southern Africa 16 species, widespread.

The genus was named after the Dutch botanists Jan Commelin (1629–1692) and his nephew Caspar (1667/1668–1731).

Capsule and seeds are important for the identification of species but unfortunately they are often absent from herbarium sheets. In species 1–11 the ventral locules are 2-seeded, but the dorsal locule usually develops only one seed, or it may be sterile and indeshiscent. Species 12–16 have 3 one-seeded locules, but here too the dorsal locule may be indehiscent and often sterile as well. The shape of the seed and its testa are typical for the species.

- 1 Spathes simply folded, dry inside, proximal end free, convex:
- 2 Annuals; spathes subsessile, falcate; cyme solitary, c. 3-flowered, the flowers only just exerted at anthesis, one at a time 1. *C. subulata*
- 2 Perennials, spathes pedunculate; cymes 2; flower(s) of upper cyme exerted:
- 3 Petals blue, rarely white; hygrophilous trailing plants rooting at the nodes:
 - 4 Leaves narrowly linear, 50–250 mm long, 1–3 mm broad; aquatic or semi-aquatic (S.W.A./Namibia and Botswana) 2. *C. fluvialis*
 - 4 Leaves broadly linear to ovate, 50–90 mm long, c. 10 mm broad; margin of leaf raised and covered with minute white pustules 3. *C. diffusa*
- 3 Petals yellow: chamaephytes from drier areas; stems erect or procumbent from a hard knobby rootstock:
 - 5 Leaves mesophytic, oblong to linear, 30–60 mm long; stems with normally developed side branches; a widespread variable species 4. *C. africana*
 - 5 Leaves scleroid, wiry, linear, falcate, up to 30 mm long, placed on abbreviated, imbricate side branches; northern Transvaal 5. *C. rogersii*
- 1 Spathes obliquely fused, mucilaginous inside when flowering, proximal side connate, straight (cf. *C. imberbis* and *C. petersii* where margins are connate towards the base only):
- 6 Capsule quadrate; ventral locules 2-seeded, constricted between seeds; dorsal locule 1-seeded or often aborted:
 - 7 Annuals with thin roots (cf. *C. forskaolii* which can be a chamaephyte occasionally):
 - 8 Leaves (at least upper) sessile and cordate at the base; plants not producing subterranean flowers 8. *C. imberbis*

- 8 Leaves narrowed at the base; both cymes developed; plants usually producing cleistogamous flowers and capsules on subterranean stolons:
- 9 Leaves ovate, green, margin smooth, leaf-sheaths with often long red setae at the mouth; petals ink blue; dorsal cell of capsule smooth 6. *C. benghalensis*
- 9 Leaves oblong to linear, usually greyish green, margin strongly undulate, leaf-sheaths with short colourless setae at the mouth; flowers pale sky blue; dorsal cell of capsule tuberculate .. 7. *C. forskaolii*
- 7 Perennials (usually chamaephytes) with thick roots (slender in *C. petersii*):
- 10 Leaves usually linear, soft, smooth; cymes 2; seeds globose with a reticulate testa 9. *C. eckloniana*
- 10 Leaves narrowly ovate-acuminate, rough; upper cyme reduced to a peduncle or rarely bearing a flower:
- 11 Seeds globose with irregular, raised, pale ridges, minutely punctate in between; lamina auriculate at junction with sheath 10. *C. zambesica*
- 11 Seeds long-ellipsoid, with deep transverse grooves and strong ridges converging towards embryotega; lamina attenuate at junction of sheath 11. *C. petersii*
- 6 Capsule triangular with 3 one-seeded, subglobose locules, or with only the 2 ventral locules bearing seeds, the dorsal locule smaller or absent, or indehiscent and tuberculate (in *C. erecta*):
- 12 Cymes 2 in each spathe, both lower and upper well developed; leaf-margin white, undulate; spathes sessile, clustered at the apices; flowers large; Springbok Flats, Transvaal 16. *C. bella*
- 12 Cymes 1 in each spathe, the upper aborted:
- 13 Capsule with all 3 locules (occasionally 2 when dorsal locule is aborted) dehiscent, smooth:
- 14 Annuals; spathes sessile, congested above, falcate-rostrate; petals pale orange; capsule oblong-globose; annual weeds 12. *C. aspera*
- 14 Perennials (chamaephytes):
- 15 Spathes solitary, rarely with a younger one above it; leaves flat, narrowly linear, c. 4 mm broad, tapered into the sheath; plants tenuous, saxicolous 15. *C. modesta*
- 15 Spathes clustered and subsessile at the apices of the stems; leaves folded, linear to oblong, up to c. 10 mm broad, eared at the base, abruptly narrowed into the sheath 13. *C. livingstonii*
- 13 Capsule with the dorsal locule indehiscent, tuberculate 14. *C. erecta*

1. ***Commelinia subulata* Roth**, Nov. Pl. Sp. 23 (1821); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 148 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 9 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 38 (1901); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 60: 189 (1967); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 47 (1968); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 9 (1969); Hilliard & Burtt in Notes R. bot. Gdn Edinb. 37: 294 (1979). Type: India, Heyne (B, holo.; K, iso., PRE, photo!).

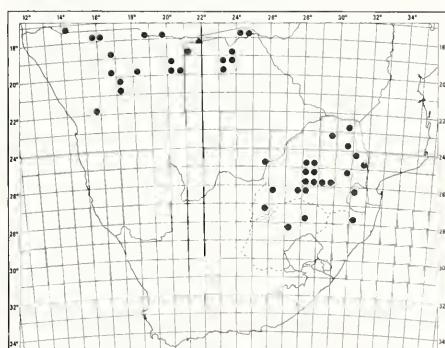
C. violacea C.B. Cl. in F.T.A. 8: 39 (1901). Syntypes: South West Africa/Namibia, in marshy places at Okukunda, Schinz 21, 33 (Z; KI; BM; US); cf. Norlindh in Bot. Not. 1948: 17 (1948).

Short-lived annuals flowering precociously, at first with a simple, erect stem but becoming many-stemmed and dome-shaped, up to 0,25 m tall, with long internodes, glabrous except for ciliate open leaf-base and margin of spathe. Leaves linear, 40–70 × 3 mm, margins smooth, apex acute. Spathe folded, falcate, sharply recurved, c. 5–10 mm long, subsessile, often striate. Cyme solitary, 2–3-flowered, flowers in turn just exerted at anthesis, small; petals yellow, orange, pink, apricot, blue or brownish violet. Stamens 3, fertile, coloured like petals; staminodes yellow. Ovary with 2 ovules in each ventral cell, dorsal cell with 1 or 0 ovules. Capsule ovoid,

acute, often beaked, with dorsal locule shorter than ventral ones and with a solitary larger seed; seeds of ventral locule subrectangular, with 3 cross-furrows, scarcely tuberculate, smooth below.

Widespread in tropical Africa to the Arabian Peninsula and southern India; reaching the northern parts of Southern Africa. Weed-like in behaviour, short-lived, in seasonally wet areas such as margins of pans. Map 20.

Vouchers: De Winter & Marais 4925; Hilliard & Burtt 9924; Leistner 3016; Schlechter 4249; Smith 839; Wild & Drummond 7039; Volk 11930.



MAP 20.—● *Commelinia subulata*
▲ *Commelinia fluvialis*

2. *Commelinia fluvialis* Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSamml. Münch. 6: 253 (1967); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 8 (1969). Type: Zambia, Mpika district, Luitikila River, Richards 14984 (K, holo.!).

Aquatic or semi-aquatic, glabrous herb with long, floating or trailing stems rooting at nodes, side-branches short, erect. Leaves few, emergent, narrowly linear, 50–250 × 1–3.5 mm, sheath up to 30 mm long, striate. *Spathes* usually solitary, terminal, pedunculate, folded, 10–20 mm long, straight or falcate, acute to acuminate, striate. *Cymes* with upper exserted, 1-flowered, lower c. 4-flowered, shortly exserted at anthesis. *Flowers* small with petals long-clawed, c. 15 mm long (in dried flowers), pale mauve, blue or white. *Stamens* with 3 lower fertile; stamnodes 3, shorter. *Ovary* 5-ovuled; style c. 12 mm long. *Capsule* oblong-apiculate, up to 7 mm long 2(–?)seeded; seeds greyish brown, usually ellipsoid, 2–3 mm long, irregularly foveolate.

Recorded from Zambia, Botswana and northern South West Africa/Namibia; on riverbanks trailing into the water or in moist sandy places. Map 20.

Vouchers: De Winter & Marais 4884; Dinter 7201; Gibbs Russell 2820.

3. *Commelinia diffusa* Burm. f., Fl. Ind. 18, t. 7, f. 2 (1768); Merrill in J. Arn. Arb. 18: 64 (1973); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 55: 521, f. 18 (1956); l.c. 60: 181, f. 3 (1967); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 47, f. 332 (1968). Type: India, Burman coll. (G).

Annual or perennial hygrophilous spreading herbs sometimes covering large stretches of ground, creeping stems forming short, erect side branches, rooting at nodes. Leaves linear to ovate or oblong, 50–140 × 15–25 mm, apex acuminate, glabrous or puberulous, margins often encrusted with white pustules. *Spathes* pedunculate, folded, broad and acute to long and attenuate. Upper cyme exserted on an erect, glabrous or pubescent peduncle, (1–)2(–3)-flowered, rarely aborted; lower peduncle pubescent, with 3–8 bisexual flowers. *Sepals* white, membranous. *Petals* blue or white. *Stamens* with yellow, red, blue or black filaments and anthers. *Capsule* quadrangular; 2 ventral locules 2-seeded, dorsal locule indehiscent, fusiform, 1-seeded, or empty; seeds reniform, reticulate with tuberculate hexagonal areoles.

A widely distributed pantropical innocuous hydrophytic weed; in Southern Africa recorded from South West Africa/Namibia, Botswana, Transvaal, Swaziland, Natal to eastern and southern Cape.

Two subspecies are recognized:

- Leaves ovate, c. 50 × 15 mm; usually soft, mesophytic plants; widespread (a) subsp. *diffusa*
- Leaves linear, c. 100–150 × 10 mm; more robust plants, found mainly in the northern parts of Southern Africa and somewhat further north (b) subsp. *scandens*

(a) subsp. *diffusa*.

C. nudiflora L., Sp. Pl. 41 (1753) partly, excl. lectotype of Merrill, l.c.; C. B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 8 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 36 (1902).

C. werneana Hassk. in Schweinf., Beitr. Fl. Aethiop. 206, 295 (1867). *C. nudiflora* var. *werneana* (Hassk.) C. B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 9 (1897). Type: ? Egypt, Werne (B).

The typical variety is a smaller and weak-stemmed, more mesophytic plant with soft, ovate leaves c. 50 mm long and shorter nodes.

Pantropical; recorded from the northern, eastern and southern parts of Southern Africa. Fig. 5. Map 21.

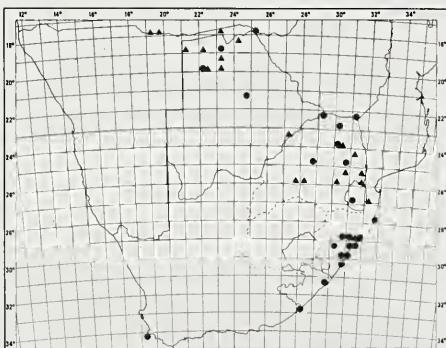
Vouchers: Boucher 3474; Scheepers 4; Smith 2541; Strey 8496; Ward 5439, 6254.

(b) subsp. *scandens* (C.B. Cl.) Oberm. in Bothalia 13: 437 (1981).

C. scandens Welw. ex C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 146 (1881), and in F.T.A. 8: 37 (1901); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 9 (1969). Type: Angola, Pungo Andongo, banks of River Cuanza near Nibilla, Welwitsch 6642 (BM, holo.).

More robust, long-stemmed herb with linear to narrowly oblong, attenuate leaves up to c. 0.14 m long.

Common on the banks of the Okavango River and swamps amongst dense vegetation in northern South West



MAP 21.— ● *Commelinia diffusa* subsp. *diffusa*
▲ *Commelinia diffusa* subsp. *scandens*



FIG. 5.—*Commelina diffusa*: 1, habit, $\times 0.6$; 2, inflorescence, $\times 2$; 3, flower and bud, $\times 6$; 4, floral diagram; 5, dorsal sepal, $\times 8$; 6, sepal, $\times 8$; 7, petal, $\times 8$; 8, keeled petal, $\times 8$; 9, stamen, $\times 8$; 10, stamen (one of pair), $\times 8$; 11, staminode, $\times 8$; 12 gynoecium, $\times 8$; 13, fruit, $\times 2$; 14, seeds, $\times 6$; (1 from Gillett 15348; 2–12, from Gillett 15295a; 13, 14 from Okeke FHI 18228. Reproduced from the 'Flora of West Tropical Africa' with permission of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Africa/Namibia and Botswana; also recorded from Transvaal and Natal; further north in Angola to western tropical Africa. Map 21.

Vouchers: Codd 5507; Marais & De Winter 4524; Pooley 1360; Scheepers 1204; Smith 1332, 1543; Wells 2479; Wild & Drummond 7107.

4. *Commelinia africana* L., Sp. Pl. 41 (1753); Red., Liliac. 4, t. 207 (1808); Ker-Gawl. in Curtis's bot. Mag. 35, t. 1431 (1811); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 164 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 9 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 45 (1901); Marloth, Fl. S. Afr. 4: 68, t. 18 (1915); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 515 (1956), and in I.c. 60: 147 (1967); Adamson in Adamson & Salter, Fl. Cape Penins. 159 (1950); Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 203 (1964), and in F.W.T.A. edn 2,3: 45 (1968); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 6 (1969). Type: a cultivated plant in hort. Upsal. (LINN 65.3, hol., PRE, photo!).

Spreading perennial herbs (chamaephytes) up to 0.5 m tall, glabrous or variously pubescent; rootstock hard, woody, with hard, thick, long roots. Leaves variable, oblong to linear, flat or folded, up to 120 mm long but usually smaller, glabrous to variously hairy. Spathes folded, dry inside, solitary, pedunculate; apex acute to long-acuminate, often falcate. Both cymes well developed. Flowers varying in size, petals yellow. Ovary 5-ovuled. Capsule oblong, with dorsal locule indehiscent, 1-seeded or often empty, ventral locules dehiscent, each 2-ovuled but usually 1-seeded, lower ovules aborting. Seeds oblong-ellipsoid, reticulate.

Widespread in Africa, Madagascar and the Arabian Peninsula; in forests, savanna, grassland, etc., often on rocky outcrops. Very common in Southern Africa.

This very variable species was divided into twelve varieties by Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 199–222 (1964), of which nine have been recorded for Southern Africa. As several of these varieties are not clearly distinguished in our region it was decided to divide the Southern African material into 4 varieties:

- 1 Leaves flat, oblong, narrowed at the base, usually glabrous (a) var. *africana*
- 1 Leaves folded, usually linear, not or hardly narrowed at the base:
- 2 Spathes usually narrow, long-acuminate; leaves glabrous or glabrescent, broadly to narrowly linear:
 - 3 Flowers small (upper petals c. 8 mm long); leaves usually more than 50 mm long (b) var. *lanceispatha*
 - 3 Flowers large (upper petals c. 15 mm long); leaves narrow, short, falcate, the margins often crenulate (c) var. *barberae*

2 Spathes usually short and broad; leaves pubescent (d) var. *krebsiana*

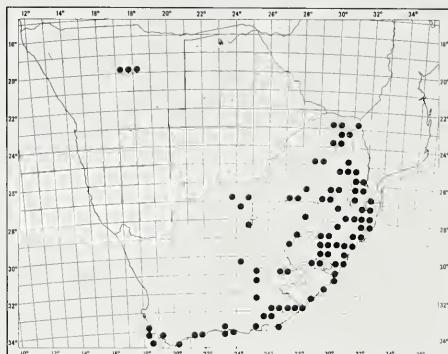
(a) var. *africana*.

C. welwitschii C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 175 (1881). Type: Angola, Humpata, Welwitsch 6586 (K, BM).

Mesophytic, usually glabrous with flat oblong leaves.

From the Cape Peninsula eastwards along the eastern Cape to Natal and the eastern Transvaal and further north to tropical Africa; in undergrowth along forest edges and riverbanks. Map 22.

Vouchers: *Arbutinot* sub PRE 37948; Codd 8404; Compton 31792; Pegler 2191; Strey 4510.



MAP 22.—*Commelinia africana* var. *africana*

(b) var. *lanceispatha* C.B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 10 (1897); Phillips in Flower, Pl. Afr. 9, t. 321 (1929); Brenan in bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 211 (1964). Type: E. Cape, Zuurberg Range, Drège 8779 (K!).

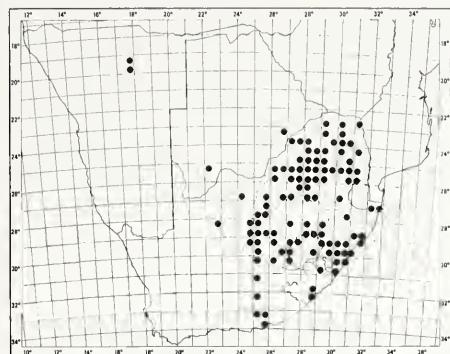
C. dinieri Mildbr. in Notizbl. bot. Gart. Mus. Berl. 9: 253 (1925). Type: South West Africa/Namibia, Gaub, Dinter 2445 (B).

C. krebsiana var. *glabriuscula* T. Norl. in Bot. Notiser 1948: 20 (1948). *C. africana* var. *glabriuscula* (T. Norl.) Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 217 (1964). Type: Zimbabwe, near Inyangana, Fries, Norlindh & Weimarck 3141 (PRE, iso!?).

Leaves linear, folded, often falcate, apex attenuate, not, or only somewhat narrowed at the base, glabrous or glabrescent. Spathes usually narrow, attenuate towards the apex, often falcate. Fig. 6: 2.

Widespread and common in many areas of Southern Africa, including the N.W. Cape, western Orange Free State and western Transvaal. Map 23.

Vouchers: Hanekom 2241; Marais 172; Rogers 2191; Smith 134; Van Nouhuys sub PRE 7938; Weger 236.

MAP 23.—*Commelinina africana* var. *lancispatha*

(c) var. *barberae* (C.B. Cl.) C.B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 10 (1897); Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 215 (1964). Type: Vaal River, Barber 10/75 (K, holo.).

C. karoica C.B. Cl. var. *barberae* C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 166 (1881).

C. karoica C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 166 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 10 (1897). Type: Cape, Griqualand West, between Griqua Town and Witte Water, Burchell 1999 (K, syn.).

This dainty variety has linear, short, often crisped, falcate leaves. The flowers are relatively large: the upper petals may reach a length of c. 15 mm. As in var. *lancispatha* the spathe is attenuate.

Var. *barberae* has been recorded mainly from drier regions. Map 24.

Vouchers: *Bolus* 10823; *Leistner* 1260; *Reyneke* 437; *Rodin* 3520.

(d) var. *krebsiana* (Kunth) C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 164 (1881); Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 216 (1964). Type: Cape, Krebs (B, holo.).

C. krebsiana Kunth, Enum. Pl. 4: 40 (1843); C. B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 10 (1897).

C. barbata Lam. var. *villosior* C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 167 (1881).

C. africana var. *villosior* (C.B. Cl.) Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 207 (1964). Lectotype: Natal, 30 °S., 1855, Sutherland s.n. (K!).

C. boehmiana K. Schum. in Engl., Pflanzenw. Ost-Afr. (C): 135 (1895). *C. africana* var. *boehmiana* (K. Schum.) Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 213 (1964). Type: Tanzania, Gonda, Boehm 12 (B).

C. africana var. *brevipila* Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 219 (1964). Type: Zambia, Kapiri Mposhi, Fanshawe 1823 (K, holo.!).

C. africana var. *milleri* Brenan in Mitt. bot. StSammel. Münch. 5: 221 (1964). Type: Zimbabwe, Besna Kobilia, Miller 4061 (K, holo.!).

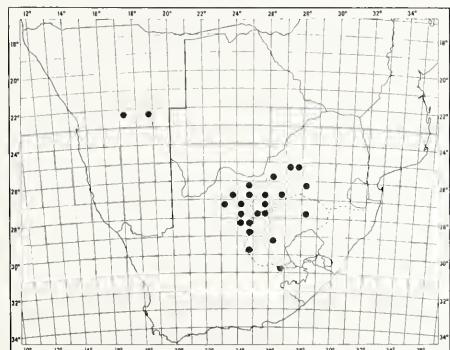
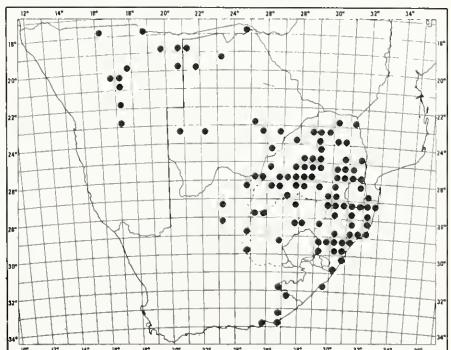
The pubescent plants, which vary from hispid to densely tomentose, are here placed in this variety. Scabrid, long, several-celled setae may also be present. The leaves are often broader and shorter than in var. *lancispatha*.

This variety is widely distributed. Map 25.

Vouchers: *Adamson* D255; *Bolus* 6417; *Burt Davy* 1274; *Giess & Müller* 14819; *Hutchinson* 2658; *Mauve* 5038.

5. *Commelinina rogersii* Burt Davy in Jl S. Afr. Bot. 4: 125 (1938). Type: Transvaal: Petersburg, F. A. Rogers 14142 (K, holo.!; PRE, iso.!).

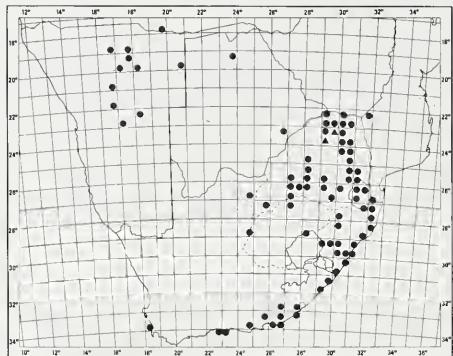
Erect or spreading, wiry, puberulous chamaephytes up to c. 0,3 m tall. Stems with

MAP 24.—*Commelinina africana* var. *barberae*MAP 25.—*Commelinina africana* var. *krebsiana*

elongated thin, woody internodes below. Leaves imbricate on short side shoots above, narrowly linear, up to c. 30×3 mm, striate, margins raised, white with few to many long white septate setae above mouth of short sheath. Spathes on patent peduncles up to 15 mm long, folded, narrowly ovate-acuminate, falcate, striate, setose, margins raised, lined on the inside with white flat hairs. Upper cyme on a patent stipe 10–15 mm long, occasionally fertile. Lower cyme c. 4-flowered. Sepals membranous, speckled with brown. Petals yellow. Capsule narrowly ovoid, c. 6 mm; seeds absent.

A rarely collected species recorded from grasslands around Pietersburg and with one collection from the Soutpansberg near Louis Trichardt; flowering January–April. Map 26.

Vouchers: Bredenkamp & van Vuuren 114; Moss 15689; Rodin 4001; Schlechter 4350.



MAP 26.— • *Commelina benghalensis*
▲ *Commelina rogersii*

6. *Commelina benghalensis* L., Sp. Pl. 41 (1753); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 159 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 9 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 41 (1901); Phillips in Flower. Pl. S. Afr. 2, t. 42 (1922); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 55: 519, f. 15 (1956); l.c. 60: 176 (1967); Henderson & Anderson in Mem. bot. Surv. S. Afr. 37, t. 31 (1966); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 48 (1968); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 7 (1969). Types: India (LINN. 65.4, 65.5, PRE, photos!).

Spreading annual herbs, sparsely and shortly pubescent, sometimes bearing subterranean runners with cleistogamous, reduced flowers; roots thin. Leaves ovate, up to c. 80×30 mm, pale apple green, apex obtuse to acute, base abruptly narrowed into a sheath-

ing petiole beset with long, red, or rarely colourless, several-celled setae at the mouth. Spathes subsessile, clustered at apices of branches, obliquely fused, triangular, 10×15 mm, apex short, acute. Cymes 2, the upper one often suppressed later in the season. Flowers small, petals a deep ink-blue. Capsule 5-seeded; dorsal locule 1-seeded, indehiscent, shed with part of adjoining wall of the 2-seeded ventral locules; seeds oblong, 4 mm long in dorsal locule, 2 mm long in ventral locules, dark brown with deep cross furrows. Fig. 6: 3.

A common, troublesome, widespread weed found throughout Southern Africa, tropical Africa and Asia; naturalized in North and South America. Because of the subterranean, seed-bearing capsules it is difficult to eradicate in cultivated lands. Map 26.

Vouchers: Compton 27457; De Winter & Marais 4489; Pont 364; Ross 2227; Scheepers 57.

7. *Commelina forskalii* Vahl, Enum. Pl. 2: 172 (1806); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 168 (1881), and in F.T.A. 8: 44 (1901); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 55: 522, f. 19 (1956), l.c. 60: 185 (1967); Maheshwari & Baldev in Phytomorphology 8: 277 (1958); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 48 (1968); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 8 (1969). Type: Arabia, Forsskål (C, holo.).

Spreading annual herb or chamaephyte with long, trailing stems rooting at nodes and forming short erect branches and often subterranean stolons bearing reduced cleistogamous flowers. Leaves folded, linear to oblong, 20–70 mm long, margins wavy, pale greyish green, glabrous or puberulous. Spathes 1–2, terminal and leaf-opposed, shortly pedunculate, obliquely funnel-shaped with a short, acute apex, c. 10 mm long. Both cymes developed. Petals blue. Lateral stamens with filaments more or less winged. Capsule sub-ovoid; dorsal locule indehiscent, striate-muricate, 1-seeded; 2 ventral locules 2-ovulate but usually forming only 1 seed; testa smooth.

Widespread in Africa, Arabia, Socotra, Madagascar and India; recorded from the northern parts of Southern Africa in sandy, dry bushveld vegetation. Map 27.

Vouchers: De Winter & Wiss 4324; Pole Evans 4561; Ross 2343; Van Son sub TRV 29040; Wild 5093; Zwanziger 751.

Maheshwari & Baldev in Phytomorphology 8: 284–285 (1958) observed an inverse relationship in the development of aerial and subterranean branches. Under drought conditions the plants developed poorly above ground but the underground branches showed luxuriant

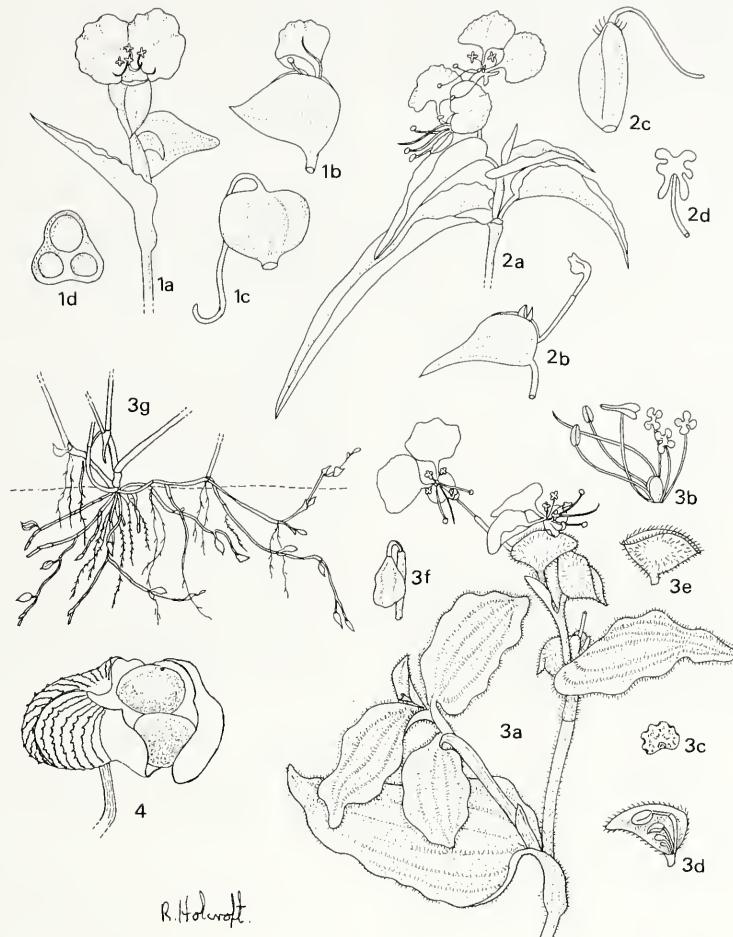
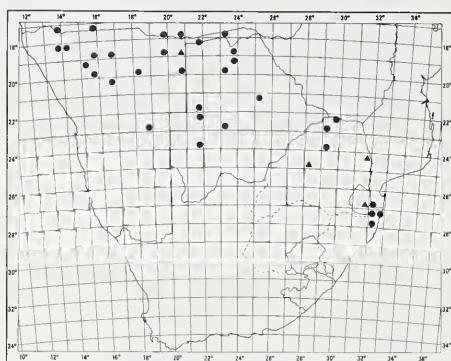


FIG. 6.—1, *Commelina livingstonii*: 1a, flower exserted from spathe, (lower cyme only developed), front view, $\times 0.8$; 1b, side view, $\times 0.8$; 1c, capsule with style, $\times 1.5$; 1d, transverse section through capsule, $\times 1$ (after C. Letty in Flower Pl. Afr. 9, t. 323); 2, *C. africana* var. *lancispatha*, 2a, flowering branch with both cymes developed, $\times 0.8$; 2b, spathe with buds, $\times 0.8$; 2c, immature capsule, $\times 2$; 2d, staminode, $\times 3$ (after C. Letty in Flower. Pl. Afr. 9, t. 321); 3, *C. benghalensis*, 3a, flowering branch, with both cymes developed, $\times 0.8$; 3b, stamens and pistil, $\times 2$; 3c, seed, $\times 1.5$; 3d, young inflorescence with half of spathe removed, $\times 0.8$; 3e, spathe, $\times 0.8$; 3f, capsule, $\times 3$; 3g, root system showing underground stolons bearing reduced, cleistogamous flowers and fertile seeds, $\times 0.3$ (figs 3a–f, after M. Page in Flower. Pl. Afr. 2, t. 42); 4, *C. erecta*, capsule bursting, showing indehiscent dorsal locule and dehiscent ventral locules with freed seeds, $\times 4.5$ (Moll 2907).

growth and seed development. The opposite occurred in well-watered plants. This suggests "an adaptation to survival under unfavourable conditions". The seed from the underground flowers proved to be more fertile than that of the aerial flowers, which may be self-pollinated. The authors neither mention nor depict the warty surface of the indeshiscent dorsal locule, which was observed in material from Africa as well as the Arabian Peninsula.



MAP 27.—● Commelina forskoallii
▲ Commelina imberbis

8. *Commelina imberbis* Hassk. in Schweinf., Beitr. Fl. Aethiop. 209, 295 (1867); C. B. Cl. in F.T.A. 8: 49 (1901); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 48 (1968). Type: Ethiopia, Togodele, Ehrenberg (B†).

Weedy annuals with long, straggling stems rooting at the nodes, usually glabrous. Leaves broadly linear-acuminate, cordate and amplexicaul at the base, 50–90 × 10–15 mm, pale green, margins often crenulate, minutely and sparsely setaceous with the setae appressed to the leaf-surface. Spathes pedunculate, short and broad, free or fused basally, acute, c. 20 × 10 mm. Upper cyme 0 or represented by a peduncle. Flowers with blue petals. Capsule quadrate with the dorsal locule aborted or rarely 1-seeded; seeds cylindric-ellipsoid, 3 mm long, smooth, farinose with a short thick hilum, slightly marbled.

South West Africa/Namibia, Transvaal and Swaziland; widespread in tropical Africa, from Ethiopia and tropical West Africa; also recorded from the Arabian Peninsula. Weed-like in behaviour. Said to be weed-killer resistant. Map 27.

Vouchers: Brenan & Vahrmeijer 14259; Gertenbach 5416; Wild & Drummond 7021.

The relationship between this species and *C. kotschy* Hassk., described at the same time, needs further investigation.

9. *Commelina eckloniana* Kunth, Enum. 4: 57 (1843); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 174 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 11 (1897); Phillips in Flower. Pl. S. Afr. 9, t. 326 (1929). Type: Cape, Ecklon (K, iso., PRE photo.!).

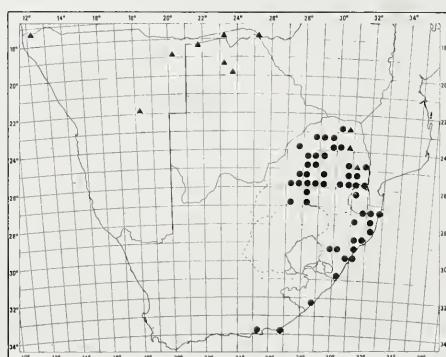
C. weimarckiana Norl. in Bot. Notiser 1849: 22 (1948). Type: Zimbabwe, Inyanga, Norlindh & Weimarck 4269 (S, holo.; PRE, iso.!).

Chamaephytes, glabrous except for some long white straggling hairs; stems annual spreading, arising from a knobbly rootstock bearing long, fusiform, dark roots covered by root hairs. Stems c. 200–350 mm long, internodes up to c. 90 mm long. Leaves linear-acuminate to ovate-acuminate, 60–100 mm long, (-3)8–25 mm broad, pale grey-green. Spathes solitary, obliquely funnelform, broad and short, recurved, 10–15 mm long, on straight, patent peduncles 10–25 mm long. Upper cyme exserted, 1-flowered, lower with flowers just exserted. Petals blue. Capsule quadrate, flat, c. 5 mm long; the dorsal locule not developed, the raised margin constricted between 4 seeds; seeds globose, tuberculate, c. 2 mm diam.

Widespread in Southern Africa; found as far north as Ethiopia; usually growing in rocky habitats. Map 28.

Vouchers: Galpin 1188; Scharf 1155; Strey 4979; Thode A468; Van der Schijff 1526.

Sometimes eaten as spinach and known in Venda as damba.



MAP 28.—● Commelina eckloniana
▲ Commelina zambesica

10. *Commelina zambesica* C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 161 (1881), and in F.T.A. 8: 43 (1902); Brenan in Kew Bull. 15: 209 (1961); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot.

60: 190 (1967); Brenan in F.W.T.A., edn 2, 3: 48 (1968). Syntypes: Zimbabwe, near Zambesi R., Kirk s.n. (K!); near Lake Nyassa, Simons (BM).

Straggling, robust, pale green annual herbs. Leaves narrowly elliptic, attenuate above and below, c. 100 × 25 mm, scabrid, especially so along margins, sparsely hairy (hairs multicellular), sheath up to 20 mm long, auriculate at the apex, ciliate. Spathe on a firm erect peduncle c. 10 mm long, funnel-form, broadly ovate, apex abruptly acute, hispid. Upper cyme well-developed or reduced to a short stalk; lower cyme c. 3-flowered. Flowers with petals, stamens and staminodes ink-blue; ovary smooth, green, 3-celled, 5-ovuled. Capsule asymmetrically obovoid, obtuse; dorsal locule with 1 large seed; 2 ventral locules with smaller seeds; seeds globose to oblong-globose, brown with some irregular, raised, white ridges converging towards embryotega and minutely papillate.

Widespread in West and East tropical Africa to Zimbabwe, South West Africa/Namibia and northern Transvaal. Map 28.

Vouchers: Codd 6827; Edwards 4539; Smith 2355.

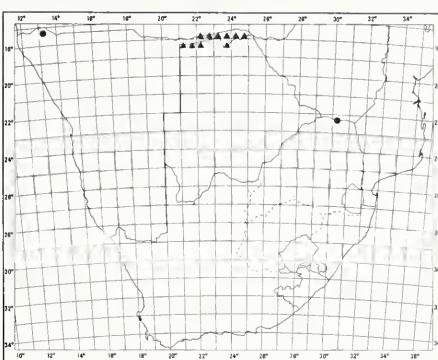
In appearance and size resembling *C. erecta* L. (no. 14), but the capsule is 5-seeded (not 3-seeded) and the seeds are brownish with whitish ribs converging towards the embryotega, whereas in *C. erecta* they are smooth and farinose.

11. *Commelina petersii* Hassk. in Peters, Reise Mossamb., Bot. 522 (1864); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 169 (1881), and in F.T.A. 8: 50 (1901); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 48 (1968). Type: Mozambique, Peters (B†).

Perennial herb, erect or scrambling, up to 0.8 m tall with long internodes; roots hard, covered by roothairs. Leaves narrowly ovate-acuminate, up to 100 × 20 mm, abruptly narrowed at base into a pseudo-petiole and a long membranous sheath, dark green above, paler below, laxly and minutely asperous. Spathe solitary, falcate, c. 25–30 mm long, acuminate, shortly fused at base, mucilaginous inside; on a peduncle 20–30 mm long. Upper cyme on a long exserted peduncle, bearing a male flower or barren. Flowers with petals blue, sometimes with a mauve tinge. Capsule oblong; ventral locules 2-seeded; seeds long-ellipsoid with deep transverse grooves and minutely tuberculate ridges.

Recorded from Ethiopia and West Tropical Africa to the northern part of the Flora area, where it is rare. Map 29.

Vouchers: Merxmüller & Giess 30579; Rogers 20986; Schinz 6 (K).



MAP 29.— ● *Commelina petersii*
▲ *Commelina aspera*

12. *Commelina aspera* Benth. in Fl. Nigr. 542 (1849); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 180 (1881); Dur. & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr. 5: 423 (1895); C. B. Cl. in F.T.A. 8: 56 (1901); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 55: 518, f. 14 (1956); I.c. 60: 176 (1967); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 50 (1968); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 7 (1969). Type: Upper Guinea, Gold Coast, Accra, Don (BM).

Annuals, flowering precociously, simple-stemmed at first, becoming bushy and straggling with age, densely asperous (the setae uni- to multi-cellular). Leaves linear-acuminate, c. 70 mm long, folded. Spathes clustered apically, subsessile, funnel-form, obliquely triangular, c. 12 mm long, apex sharply recurved. Flowers with petals yellow, apricot or white, only just exserted at anthesis. Capsule small, ovoid, apiculate, trilocular, locules papery, one-seeded, separating and splitting; seeds ellipsoid, 3 mm long, hilum forming a long, white double ridge; testa with sparse short white tubercles irregularly spaced.

Botswana and northern South West Africa/Namibia; also northwards to Zimbabwe and other parts of tropical Africa; in savanna and grassland, usually in sandy soil, often a weed in cultivated lands and open spaces. Map 29.

Voucher: Kruger s.n. sub PRE 57930.

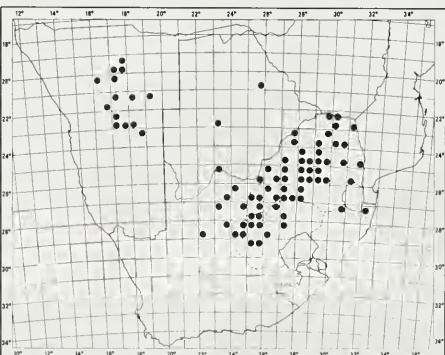
13. *Commelinia livingstonii* C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 190 (1881), incl. var. b, and in F.C. 7: 11 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 59 (1901); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 9 (1967). Type: Zimbabwe, near Zambezi River, Kirk (K, holo., PRE, photo!).

C. erecta L. subsp. *livingstonii* (C.B. Cl.) Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 60: 184 (1967).

C. livingstonii var. *villosa* C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 190 (1881). Syntypes: N.W. Cape, near Kuruman, Hamapery, Burchell 2515; Apies River, Burke s.n.; Mooi River, Burke 339; without locality, Zeyher 1729 (all K, PRE, photo!).

C. albescens sensu C.B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 11 for *Galpin* 599; sensu Phillips in Flower. Pl. Afr. 9, t. 323 (1929); non Hassk.

Chamaephytes with spreading branched stems c. 100–300 mm tall, from a woody, hard crown; roots thick, hard and long. Stems angled, shortly setose. Leaves narrowly ovate-acuminate, c. 70 × 20 mm, auriculate at junction with sheath, usually folded, greyish green, glabrescent to pubescent with long and short setae. In some vernal stages the leaves may be long and narrow, folded. Spathes fused, (1)–3, clustered apically, subsessile, broad and short, apiculate, c. 15 mm long, finely ribbed, setulose. Only the lower cyme developed, 3–5-flowered. Flowers with petals blue to whitish. Capsule symmetrically 3-locular with the locules dehiscent, smooth, or 2-locular when dorsal locule is aborted, pale cream, shiny, with closely placed horizontal lines; seeds compressed-globose, c. 4 mm long, smooth, farinose, with a long, linear hilum and a semi-circle of large, lighter-coloured cells above embryotega. Fig. 6: 1.



MAP 30.—*Commelinia livingstonii*

Widespread in the drier parts of tropical and Southern Africa: South West Africa/Namibia, Botswana, Transvaal, N.W. Cape, Orange Free State and Natal; in grasslands and dry bushveld in summer rainfall region. Map 30.

Vouchers: *Burtt-Davy* 2348; *De Winter* 7497; *Esterhuysen* 2228; *Leistner* 1253; *Liebenberg* 108; *Merkmüller & Giess* 1057; *Rodin* 3519; *Schlechter* 3757.

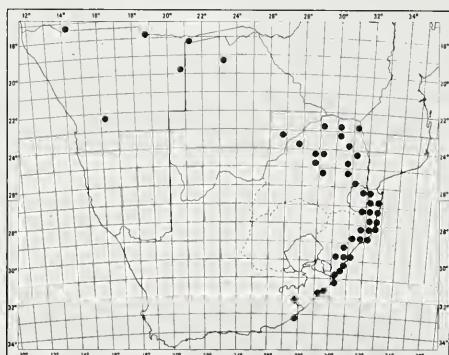
14. *Commelinia erecta* L., Sp. Pl. 1: 41 (1753); Dill., Hort. eltham., tab. 77, fig. 88. Type: to be decided.

C. undulata R. Br., Prodr. 270 (1810); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 179 (1881) excl. var. *setosa* C. B. Cl.; Rolla Rao in Notes R. bot. Gdn Edinb. 26: 351 (1966). Syntypes: N. Australia, *R. Brown* 5735, 5736 (both BM!, PRE, photo!).

C. bainesii C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 184 (1881), and in F.T.A. 8: 57 (1901). Type: Zimbabwe, S.W. of Bulawayo, *Baines* (K!).

C. gerrardii C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 183 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 11 (1897). Type: Natal, *Gerrard* (K, holo.).

Perennials (chamaephytes), erect or spreading and rooting at nodes; roots hard, when young covered with a velament of root-hairs. Leaves narrowly ovate-attenuate, 60–120 mm long, pseudo-petiolate at junction of lamina with apex of auriculate, ciliate sheath, margins minutely white-pustulate, glabrous or puberulous. Spatha pedunculate and solitary or clustered apically, fused, broadly ovate-acute, 15–30 mm long, glabrous to puberulous. Lower cyme absent. Flowers with petals blue. Capsule with 3 one-seeded locules; dorsal locule indehiscent, tuberculate, seed fused to wall; ventral locules dehiscent, smooth; seeds globose smooth, farinose. Fig. 6: 4.



MAP 31.—*Commelinia erecta*

A species first described from N. America; common in Asia and Africa, coming as far south as Natal and near the E. Cape, where it is common on dunes or sandy flats near the sea; also found in wet habitats, e.g. in spray of Ruacana Falls in South West Africa/Namibia. The spathes are single and shortly pedicelled in typical plants but, especially along the Natal coast, they become clustered and sessile. Map 31.

Vouchers: De Beer 577; De Winter 3989; Galpin 3409; Kotze 79; Pott 5562; Seydel 966; Strey 4511; Vorster 2578.

In this species, as in *C. forskalii* (no. 7), the dorsal indehiscent locule of the ripe capsule breaks away with the included seed and part of the adjoining walls of the 2 ventral locules, thus setting free their seeds as well. The ventral locule walls attached to the dorsal locule take on the shape of a shallow cup.

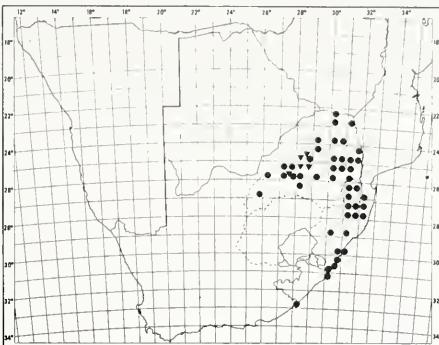
15. *Commelina modesta* Oberm. in Bothalia 13: 347 (1981). Type: Transvaal, Barberton, lower hill slopes, Galpin 808 (PRE, holo.!).

Small spreading, diffusely branched, glabrescent bushes (chamaephytes) up to c. 0.3 m tall. Rootstock woody, gnarled, knobby (the knobs presenting remains of swollen bases of annual stems); roots woody, long, initially covered by roothairs. Stems several, erect, with long internodes up to 60–100 mm long, 1–2 mm in diam. Leaves with lamina linear, flat, 80–100 × 4–10 mm, attenuated at base into a pseudo-petiole, white-punctulate; sheath membranous, sub-auriculate. Flowering spathe solitary (rarely 2), terminal, sessile or nearly so, fused, shortly triangular, 15 mm long, 10 mm broad, apex short, acute, minutely puberulous and with scattered white setae. Cyme solitary. Flowers small, petals blue or white ("pink" fide Galpin 808). Sepals ovate, c. 5 mm, membranous, upper minute. Petals: upper ones rounded, c. 15 mm, lower one minute. Stamens typical, the anthers occasionally with dark margins, the central semicircular; staminodes with yellow, bulbous antherodes. Capsule with globose, shiny, cream-coloured locules; seeds globose, 5 mm in diam., smooth, farinaceous, dorsal seed occasionally aborted.

Widespread in Transvaal, Natal and Swaziland, also in Transkei and eastern Cape; in rocky habitats. Flowering November–March. Map 32.

Vouchers: Compton 29564; Lang sub TRV 32156; Moll & Pooley 4197; Strey 10343; Wild 7624.

This species was usually placed under *C. livingstonii* (no. 13), but is a more slender bush found in rocky habitats. The leaves narrow gradually below into a pseudo-



MAP 32.— • *Commelina modesta*
▼ *Commelina bella*

petiole, whereas in *C. livingstonii* they widen below and then narrow abruptly into the sheath.

16. *Commelina bella* Oberm. in Bothalia 13: 436 (1981). Type: Transvaal, 20 km S. of Warmbaths, on Great North Road, along grassy roadside, Smook 1494 (PRE, holo.!).

Sturdy erect, compact bushes c. 0.35 m tall, setulose, setae short, white; chamaephytes with a hard gnarled root-crown and woody roots. Stems erect, firm, setulose or smooth, internodes c. 50 mm long. Leaves folded, linear, c. 50 × 10 mm, apex cirrhose to acuminate-recurved, base merging into a short, open, light greyish green sheath, margins undulate, forming a thick white rim. Spathes terminal, opposite the upper leaves, subsessile, fused, triangular, apex acuminate, recurved, c. 25 mm long. Cymes 2, upper much exserted on a hairy peduncle c. 25 mm long, with one male flower, petals pale blue to lilac, large; lower cyme c. 3-flowered, flowers bisexual, petals c. 20 mm; stamens 3, two normal with blue locules, central curled up with a large connective, filaments white; staminodes with purple filaments and orange-yellow antherodes consisting of 4 bulbous organs and 2 smaller ones; ovary narrowly ovoid, style exserted below. Capsule oblong-globose, hard, c. 10 mm long, 3-seeded; seeds smooth (no normal ripe capsule seen).

Recorded from the Springbok Flats in the Transvaal; usually in turf soil. Map 32.

Vouchers: Emmenis sub PRE 38063; Mauve 4279; Pole Evans 3852.

2. ANEILEMA

Aneilema R. Br., Prodr. 270 (1810); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 195 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 12 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 62 (1908); Brückner in Bot. Jb., Beibl. 137: 62 (1926); Brenan in Kew Bull. 7: 180 (1952); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 59: 431 (1966); Faden in Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Flow. 664 (1974), and in Bothalia 15: 89 (1984); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 909 (1976). Type species: *A. biflorum* R. Br.

Perennial or annual herbs of various habits with fibrous or tuberous roots. Leaves petiolate or sessile, distichous or spirally arranged. Inflorescences thyrses (sometimes reduced to a single cyme), terminal or terminal and axillary, rarely all axillary. Bracteoles persistent, usually cup-shaped and perfoliate. Flowers bisexual, bisexual and staminate, or bisexual, staminate and pistillate, all types produced in same inflorescence. Sepals 3, free, predominantly green. Petals 3, free, upper 2 (paired petals) clawed, lower one (medial petal) usually reduced and discolorous (rarely subequal and concolorous, but then different in form). Staminodes 3, posticus (on the upper side), filaments glabrous, antherodes bilobed. Stamens 3, anticus (on the lower side), medial (antepetalous) one different in form and size from lateral (antesepalous) ones, filaments all glabrous or laterals sparsely to densely bearded. Ovary bi- or trilocular, dorsal locule suppressed or 1-ovulate, ventral locules each with 1–6 unisexual ovules; style simple, stigma capitate or not enlarged. Capsule usually dehiscent and bivalved (rarely ± indehiscent), dorsal locule suppressed or 1-seeded, ventral locules each 1–6-seeded. Seeds with a linear hilum and lateral embryotega.

Species about 60, mainly tropical Africa; in Southern Africa 11 species, mainly in eastern and tropical regions.

The name *Aneilema* (= without covering) refers to the absence of a spathe.

- 1 Plants prostrate, mat-forming; inflorescences all axillary, perforating the sheaths, consisting of 1(–2) cyme(s) 6. *A. zebrinum*
- 1 Plants (or at least the flowering shoots) erect to ascending or decumbent; some or all inflorescences terminal, thyrsiform, composed of several to many cymes:
 - 2 Bracteoles not cup-shaped, apex drawn out into an elongate, swollen, glandular tip; lateral stamen filaments densely bearded with blue-purple hairs; annuals 11. *A. nicholsonii*
 - 2 Bracteoles cup-shaped, apex not drawn out into an elongate, glandular tip; lateral stamen filaments glabrous or bearded with white hairs; annuals or perennials:
 - 3 Flowers yellow to orange; inflorescences lax:
 - 4 Leaves spirally arranged; flowers orange-yellow; inflorescences with c. 10–20 cincinni; inflorescences, sepals and stamen filaments glabrous 4. *A. johnstonii*
 - 4 Leaves distichous; flowers yellow; inflorescences with 2–7 cincinni; inflorescences and sepals puberulous, lateral stamen filaments bearded 3. *A. aequinoctiale*
 - 3 Flowers pink to blue-purple (or white); inflorescences lax to dense:
 - 5 Perennials with thick roots; flowers 13,5–40 mm wide; lateral stamen filaments undulate, glabrous; capsules 8–14 mm long:
 - 6 Leaf margins scabrid; branches of the inflorescence mostly subopposite or subverticillate; stamen filaments fused basally; fruiting pedicels erect; capsules emarginate at the apex 1. *A. hockii*
 - 6 Leaf margins smooth; branches of the inflorescence mostly alternate; stamen filaments free; fruiting pedicels decurved; capsules rounded to truncate at the apex 2. *A. longirrhizum*
 - 5 Perennials or annuals with thin roots; flowers 6,5–17,5 mm wide; lateral stamen filaments sigmoid, bearded or glabrous; capsules c. 3–7,5 mm long:
 - 7 All 3 petals similar in colour and size; stamen filaments glabrous; capsules trilocular 5. *A. indehisces*
 - 7 Lower petal distinctly smaller than the upper 2 and different in colour; lateral stamen filaments bearded; capsules bilocular:
 - 8 Perennials; capsules oblong-elliptic to obovate-oblong or oblong, (3,5)–5–7,5 mm long, locules 2-seeded 7. *A. dregeanum*
 - 8 Annuals; capsules broadly elliptic to obovate or obovate-orbiculat, 2,8–4,5(–5) mm long, locules 1-seeded:
 - 9 Pedicels 1,5–3 mm long, ± erect in fruit; capsules with valves relatively planar; cells of the outer capsule wall (with 20× lens) transversely elongate; seeds buff or light brownish orange 8. *A. arenicola*

- 9 Pedicels 2–8 mm long, strongly recurved in fruit; capsules with valves strongly convexo-concave; cells of the outer capsule wall longitudinally elongate or \pm isodiametric; seeds dark brown or pale pinkish grey:
- 10 Inflorescences composed of (6–)10–20(–29) cymes; pedicels puberulous for up to half their length; cells of the capsule wall longitudinally elongate; seeds dark brown 9. *A. brunneospermum*
- 10 Inflorescences composed of 3–13 cymes; pedicels puberulous for more than half their length; cells of the capsule wall \pm isodiametric; seeds pale pinkish grey 10. *A. schlechteri*

1. *Aneilema hockii* De Wild. in Feddes Reprium 12: 290 (1913); Brenan in Kew Bull. 7: 190 (1952); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 2 (1967); Faden in Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Flow. 664 (1974). Type: Zaire; Upper Katanga, Elisabethville, 1911, *Hock* s.n. (BR!).

Aneilema aequinoctiale (P. Beauv.) Loudon var. *kirkii* C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 222 (1881). Syntypes: Mozambique: Chupanga (Shupanga), in damp spots, 10 January 1863, Kirk s.n. (K!), lectotype of Brenan, l.c., 193; same locality, January 1859, Kirk s.n. (K!); Near Sena (Senna), 3 January 1860, Kirk s.n. (K!).

Aneilema aequinoctiale auct. p. p., e.g. Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boissier 4, App. 3: 36 (1896), p. p.; C. B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 12 (1897), p. p., and in F.T.A. 8: 65 (1901), p. p.; Van Druen in Flow. Pl. Afr. 33: 1302 (1959), non (P. Beauv.) Loudon (1830).

Aneilema wildii Merxm. in Suessenguth & Merxmüller, Trans. Rhod. Sci. Assoc. 43: 152 (1951). Type: Zimbabwe: Marandellas, 14 January 1941, Dehn 251 (M!).

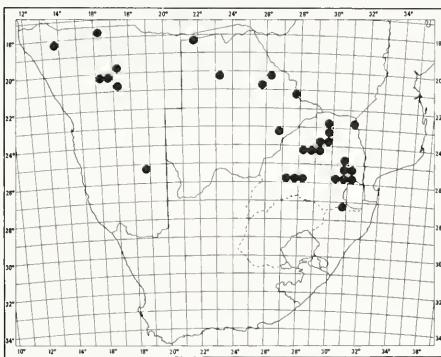
Tufted perennial with erect to ascending or straggling shoots 0.3–1.2 m tall. Roots thick, fleshy. Leaves spirally arranged, leaf-blades sessile or petiolate, usually linear-lanceolate to lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, (30–)50–150(–245) \times (3–)10–35(–48) mm, apex usually acuminate. Inflorescences mostly terminal, (25–)40–105 \times 35–100(–120) mm, with 4–11(–16) mostly opposite or whorled cincinni. Flowers perfect and staminate, (15–)20–40 mm wide; paired petals bluish purple, mostly c. 15 \times 15 mm; lateral stamen filaments c. 15–30 mm long, glabrous; style c. 15–25 mm long. Capsules oblong to oblong-elliptic, bilocular, 7–13 \times 4–5.5 mm, locules 3–5-seeded. Seeds transversely rectangular to trapezoidal or ovate, 1.5–3.25 \times 2.15–2.85 mm, testa shallowly scrobiculate to slightly rugose. Fig. 7: 1.

South West Africa/Namibia, Botswana, Transvaal and Swaziland and north to Zaire, Uganda and southern Ethiopia; c. 640–1 280 m altitude (in our area); woodland and bushland, often on rocky slopes; growing in partial shade. Map 33.

Vouchers: De Winter & Leistner 5599; Faden & Faden 74/215; Pole Evans 2593; Schlechter 4565; Thornecroft 265.

The large, bluish purple flowers (variously described as blue, mauve, lavender, etc.) readily distinguish this

species. The capsules are generally longer, less pubescent (commonly nearly glabrous) and have more seeds per locule than those of *A. aequinoctiale* (no. 3). Typically the capsules are emarginate and lack a terminal apicule (the persistent style base), unlike the capsules of *A. aequinoctiale*.



MAP 33.—*Aneilema hockii*

2. *Aneilema longirrhizum* Faden in Bothalia 12: 565 (1978); Flow. Pl. Afr. 45: 1785 (1979). Type: Transvaal, Burgersfort–Pietersburg road, 3.4 km towards Pietersburg from crossing of the Olifants River, 24 February 1974, Faden & Faden 74/217 (K, holo.); B!; BOL!; BR!; C!; EA!; F!; FI!; G!; HBG!; M!; MO!; NH!; NU!; PI!; PRE!; S!; SRGH!; UPS!; WAG! iso.).

Rhizomatous perennial. Roots thick, fleshy. Leaves distichous or spirally arranged, leaf-blades sessile, linear-lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate-elliptic, 30–130 \times 6–20 mm. Inflorescences terminal, ovoid thyrses 40–130(–180) mm long, with (6–)8–15(–24) mostly alternate cincinni. Flowers perfect and staminate, fragrant, 13.5–18 mm wide; pedicels to 9 mm long, recurved c. 270° (i.e. pointing downwards) in fruit; sepals puberulous, 3.7–4.5 mm long; paired petals pale lavender, 7.5–11.5 \times 6–9 mm, medial petal 5.5–7 mm long; lateral stamen filaments 8.5–9.5 mm long; style 8.5–12 mm long. Capsules oblong-elliptic, bilocular, 8–11 \times

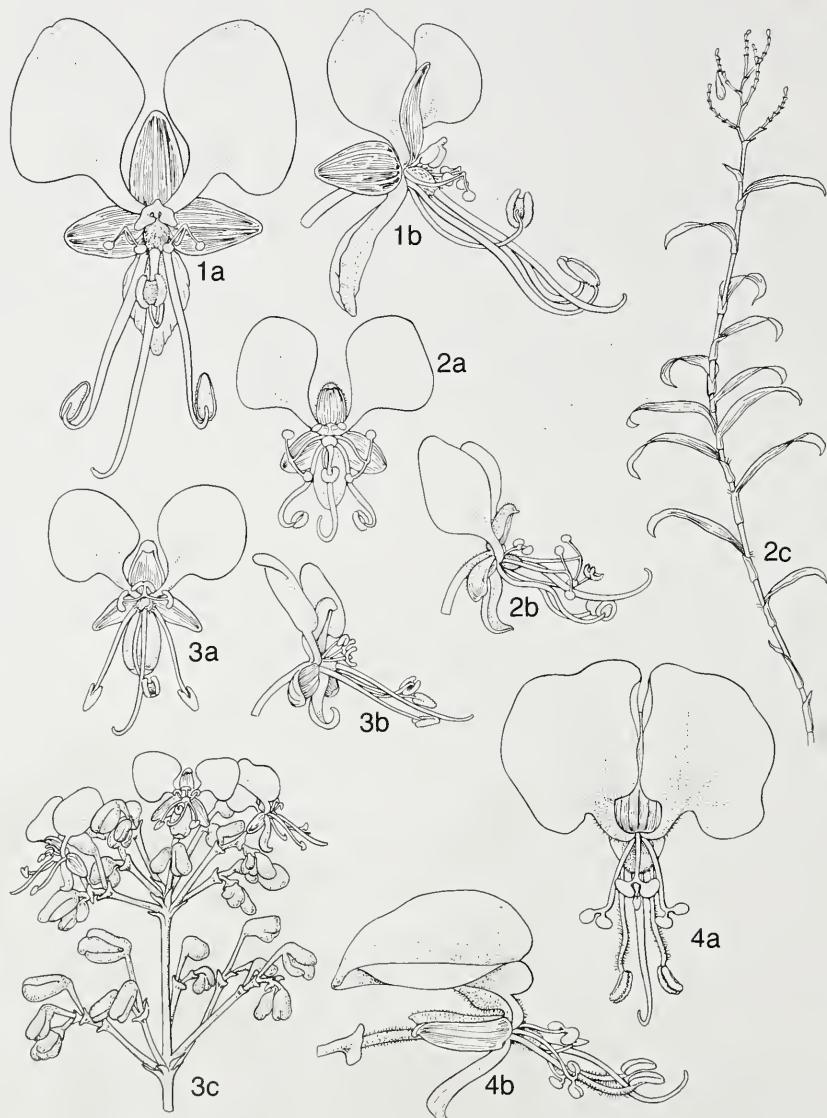


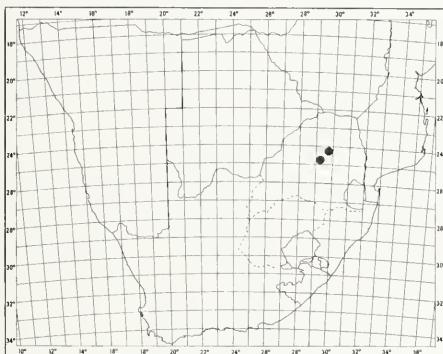
FIG. 7.—1, *Aneilema hockii*: 1a, flower, front view, $\times 2$; 1b, flower, side view, $\times 2$ (*Faden & Faden 74/190*).
 2, *A. longirrhizum*: 2a, flower, front view, $\times 2$; 2b, flower, side view, $\times 2$; 2c, habit, $\times 0.25$ (*Faden & Faden 74/217*).
 3, *A. johnstonii*: 3a, flower, front view, $\times 2$; 3b, flower, side view, $\times 2$; 3c, inflorescence, $\times 1$ (*Pawek 12327*). 4, *A. aequinoctiale*: 4a, flower, front view, $\times 2$; 4b, flower, side view, $\times 2$ (*Faden & Faden 74/199*).

4–5 mm, apex rounded to truncate, locules 2(–1)-seeded. Seeds 3,4–4,9 mm long, densely white-farinose. Fig. 7:2.

Local endemic in northern Transvaal, 760–850 m altitude. Dry habitats; recorded from *Blepharis-Commiphora-Schmidia* bushed grassland on red loamy soil, and outcrops and residual soils of the Old Granite. Map 34.

Vouchers: *Bremekamp & Schweickerdt* 404; *Faden & Foden* 74/217; *Mathie* 567 (PRU); *Mogg* 1156.

This species can be confused only with *A. hookii* (no. 1) which differs, in addition to the characters mentioned in the key, by its larger flowers, striped sepals with hook-hairs of two size classes, differently shaped staminodes, and smaller, more numerous seeds (per locule) which lack farinose granules.



MAP 34.—*Aneilema longirrhizum*

3. *Aneilema aequinoctiale* (P. Beauv.) Loudon, (Loudon's) Hort. Brit., 15 (1830); Kunth, Enum. Pl. 4: 72 (1843); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 221 (1881), p. p. and in F.C. 7: 12 (1897), p. p. and in F.T.A. 8: 65 (1901), p. p.; Brenan in Kew Bull. 7: 194 (1952); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 59: 443 (1966); Brenan in F.W.T.A., edn 2, 3: 30 (1968); Ross, Fl. Natal, 117 (1972); Faden in Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Flow., 664 (1974); Gibson, Wild Flow. Natal, Pl. 4, fig. 5 (1975); Compton, Fl. Swaziland, 83 (1976). Type: Nigeria: Oware and Benin, without specific locality. *Palisot de Beauvois* s.n. (G!).

Commelina aequinoctialis P. Beauv., Fl. Owarc 1: 65, t. 38 (1806). *Lamprodithys aequinoctialis* (P. Beauv.) Hassk. in Schweißfurth, Beitrag Fl. Aethiop., 211 (1867).

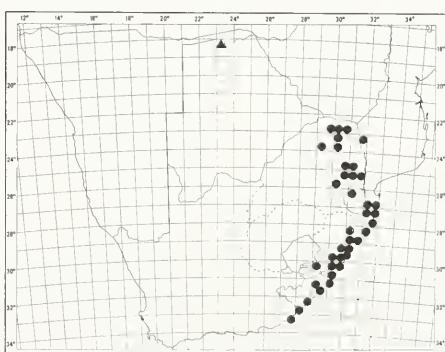
Aneilema adhaerens Kunth, Enum. Pl. 4: 72 (1843). *Lamprodithys adhaerens* (Kunth) Hassk. in Schweißfurth, Beitrag Fl. Aethiop., 211 (1867). *Aneilema aequinoctiale* (P. Beauv.) Loudon var. *adhaerens* (Kunth) C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 222 (1881). Type: Cape, St. John's River, 1839, Drège 4466 (G, lecto.); B; FHO!; MO!; PI!; SI!.

Decumbent perennial with ascending or straggling shoots. Roots thin, fibrous. Leaves distichous, sheaths “sticky”, leaf-blades (except the upper) petiolate, usually lanceolate-elliptic to ovate, 35–130(–165) × (10–)15–40(–50) mm, apex acute to acuminate. Inflorescences mostly terminal, 30–115 × 20–70 mm, with 2–7 alternate, opposite or whorled cincinni. Flowers perfect and stamineate, c. 18–30 mm wide; paired petals yellow, c. 15 × 15 mm; lateral stamen filaments c. 11–18 mm long, bearded; style 11–21 mm long, purple. Capsules oblong-elliptic to obovate-oblong or obovate, trilocular or bilocular, (5–)7–10 × 3,5–6 mm, dorsal locule 1(–0)-seeded, ventral locules 2–3-seeded. Seeds mostly ovate to trapezoidal or subquadrate, 1,9–2,6 × 1,95–2,15 mm, testa brown, faintly to shallowly foveolate-reticulate. Fig. 7:4.

Transvaal, Swaziland, Natal and Transkei; also throughout tropical Africa to Guinea and Ethiopia. Grows at c. 0–1 000 m (~2 000 m?) in our area, in moist places, especially forests, forest edges and along streams, also roadsides, bush, thickets and occasionally grassland, usually in partial shade. Map 35.

Vouchers: *Bos* 1235; *Compton* 27284; *Faden & Foden* 74/199; *Galpin* 3193; *Srey* 7074.

The stems and sheaths often feel sticky because of the presence of hooked hairs. The plant is sometimes described as scrambling or scandent because the long shoots often become entangled in other plants. *Aneilema aequinoctiale* is easily separated from *A. johnstonii* (below) by its larger flowers and fewer-branched, pubescent inflorescences. When flowers are not available, it can be confused with *A. hookii* (no. 1), which differs by its more tufted habit, proportionally narrower leaves, usually more branched inflorescences in which the branches (cincinni) are mostly whorled, and usually non-apiculate capsule valves. Under high magnification the cells of the capsule



MAP 35.—● *Aneilema aequinoctiale*
▲ *Aneilema johnstonii*

wall of *A. aequinoctiale* are isodiametric whereas those of *A. hockii* are transversely elongate.

4. *Aneilema johnstonii* K. Schum. in Engl. Pflanzenw. Ost-Afr. C, 135 (1895); C. B. Cl. in F.T.A. 8: 67 (1901); Faden in Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Flow. 664 (1974). Syntypes: Tanzania: Kilimanjaro, October, 1884, Johnston s.n. (B; BM!; K!); West of Pare, 1887-88, von Höhnel 159 (Bl); Kilimanjaro, below Marangu, 24 April 1984, Vlokens 2146 (B, lecto.!; BM, isolecto.!).

Tufted perennial with annual flowering shoots to c. 600 mm tall. Roots with distal, fusiform tubers. Leaves spirally arranged, leaf-blades sessile or petiolate, linear-lanceolate to lanceolate (or lanceolate-elliptic), 50-150 × (6-)10-25(-33) mm, apex usually acuminate. Inflorescences terminal, glabrous, c. 40-100 × 35-70 mm, with mostly 10-20 cincinni arranged in 2-6 whorls. Flowers perfect and staminate, c. 12-18 mm wide; paired petals orange-yellow, 7-9.5 mm long; lateral stamen filaments 9-12 mm long, glabrous; style 10-13 mm long. Capsules elliptic to obovate, trilocular or bilocular, (3.5-)4-6 × 3-4.5 mm, dorsal locule 1(-0)-seeded, ventral locules 1-2(-3)-seeded. Seeds of ventral locules elliptic to ovate, 1.8-3.2 × 1.6-2.2 mm, testa smooth to faintly reticulate. Fig. 7:3.

Botswana; also Mozambique and Zimbabwe to southern Ethiopia; c. 950 m altitude (in our area). woodland, grassland or bushland, sometimes thickets, often in rocky places. Map 35.

Vouchers: Curson 747; Henry 34 (SRGH).

The completely glabrous inflorescences of *A. johnstonii* are unique among our species and readily separate this plant from *A. aequinoctiale* (above), the only other yellow-flowered *Aneilema* in the area. Furthermore, the two species occur in different habitats and do not overlap geographically in Southern Africa. The subequal, horse-shoe-shaped anthers of the staminodes in *A. johnstonii* are highly distinctive.

5. *Aneilema indehisces* Faden subsp. *lilacinum* Faden in Bothalia 15: 97 (1984). Type: Natal, Ingwavuma-Ndumu road, 15.5 km towards Ingwavuma from junction with Ndumu-Maputla road, c. 27°06'S, 32°12'E, 16 February 1974, Faden & Faden 74/202 (US, holotype!; BR!; EA!; K!; LISC!; MO!; NH!; NUI!; PRE!; US!; WAG!, iso.).

Aneilema dregeanum sensu Compton, Fl. Swaziland, 83 (1976), p. p., non Kunth (1843).

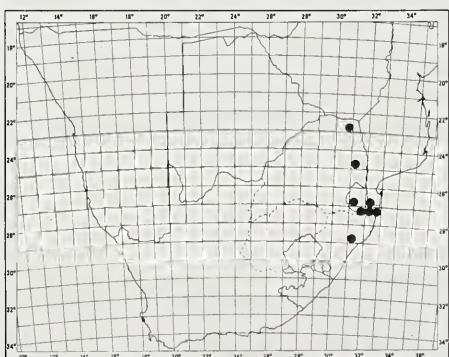
Perennial with long-trailing vegetative shoots. Roots thin, fibrous. Leaves spirally arranged, leaf-blades shortly petiolate, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate-elliptic, lanceolate-ovate or ovate-elliptic, (25-)30-100(-130) × (7-)10-25(-35) mm. Inflorescences terminal or terminal and axillary, ovoid thyrses (20-)25-50(-80) × (15-)20-50(-70) mm with (1-)3-9 mostly ascending cincinni. Flowers perfect and staminate, (9-)13-17.5 mm wide; pedicels recurved usually c. 180° in fruit; petals pale lilac, medial petal large, cup-shaped, usually obovate; lateral stamen filaments usually ± parallel, 7.7-8.5 mm long, glabrous. Capsules obovate-elliptic to obovate-oblong, oblong or oblanceolate, trilocular, dehiscent, (4-)4.5-6(-6.8) × (1.9-)2.3-3(-3.4) mm, dorsal locule 1-seeded, ventral locules 2-seeded. Seeds elliptic or ovate to trapezoidal, 1.5-2.9 × 1.35-2.2(-2.5) mm, testa shallowly scrobiculate. Fig. 9:2.

Northern Transvaal, Swaziland and northern Natal; also southern Zimbabwe and southern Mozambique; c. 10-550 m altitude. Open forest, woodland, thickets, low-veld bush and edges of marshes in sandy or clayey soils, usually in partial shade. Map 36.

Vouchers: Codd 6891; Faden & Faden 74/202; Faden & Faden 74/208; Moll 4152; Strey 10326.

This species is readily distinguishable from *A. dregeanum* (no. 7) and *A. brunneospermum* (no. 9), with which it has been confused, by its laxer inflorescences with fewer cincinni, large, cup-shaped medial petal, glabrous stamen filaments, and trilocular ovaries and capsules. Subsp. *indehisces* is restricted to eastern Kenya and northeastern Tanzania.

6. *Aneilema zebrinum* Chiov. in Webbia 8: 38, fig. 12, p. 39 (1951). Syntypes: Ethiopia, Gemu-Gofa Prov., rive del Caschei, 5



MAP 36.—*Aneilema indehisces* subsp. *lilacinum*

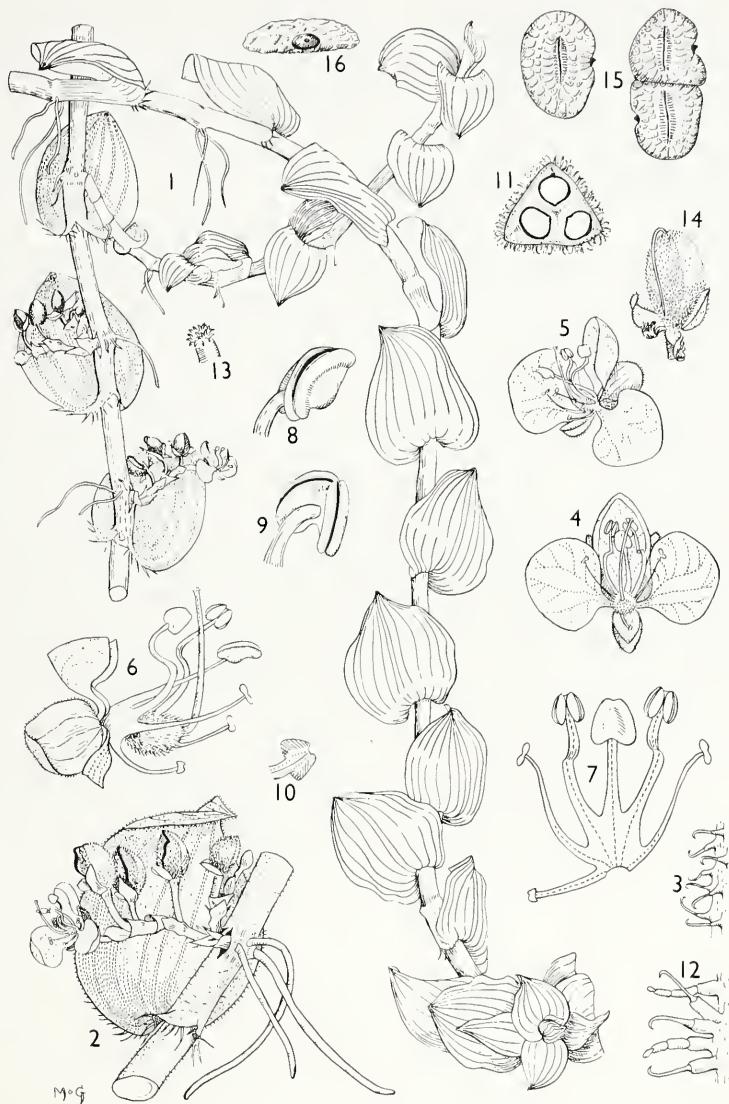


FIG. 8.—*Ancilema zebrinum*: 1, part of flowering plant, $\times 1$; 2, single node of plant, showing adventitious roots and inflorescence perforating the leaf-sheath, $\times 2$; 3, hairs on stem (similar ones on sepals), $\times 60$; 4, flower from front, $\times 4$; 5, flower from side, $\times 4$; 6, flower from side with sepals and petals partly removed, $\times 9$; 7, androecium, split on one side of central staminode and spread out, $\times 9$; 8, fertile anther, from side, $\times 16$; 9, fertile anther, from back, $\times 16$; 10, apex of staminode, $\times 20$; 11, ovary, cross-section, $\times 18$; 12, hairs on surface of ovary, $\times 60$; 13, stigma and apical part of style, $\times 24$; 14, fruit, before dehiscence, $\times 4$; 15, seeds, from a one-seeded loculus to left, from a two-seeded loculus to right, $\times 9$; 16, seed, from embryotegal edge, $\times 9$. All from Bally 12145 (cultivated). Reproduced, from 'Kew Bulletin' with permission of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

July 1939, Corradi 2154 (FI!, K, photo.!); same locality, 4 July 1939, Corradi 2163 (FI!, K, photo.!); Caschei, 6 July 1939, Corradi 2155 (FI!; lectotype of Brenan in Kew Bull. 19: 67 (1964); K, photo.!).

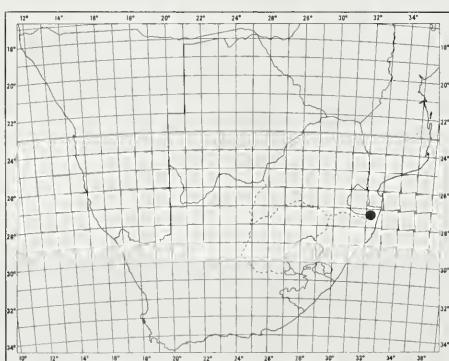
Ballya zebrina (Chiov.) Brenan in Kew Bull. 19: 64, fig. 1, p. 66 (1964); Cufodontis in Bull. Jard. bot. nat. Belg. 41, Suppl., 1519 (1971); Ross, Fl. Natal, 117 (1972); Faden in Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Flow. 653 (1974).

Repent, often mat-forming perennial. Roots thin, fibrous. Leaves distichous, sessile, succulent, ovate to ovoid-elliptic or occasionally elliptic, 10–35(–40) × 5–20 mm, puberulous, often mottled with maroon above, veins contrastingly pale above. Inflorescences axillary, perforating the sheaths and largely hidden beneath leaves, consisting of 1(–2) short, few-flowered cincinnus. Flowers perfect, 7–10 mm wide; petals all pale lilac, paired petals 4.5–5.7 × 3.1–4.5 mm, medial petal cup-shaped, 3.5–4.7 × 2.7–4 mm; filaments fused basally, lateral stamen filaments 3–3.5(–4.5) mm long; style 2.7–3.2(–3.6) mm long. Capsules obovate-elliptic, indehiscent or partially dehiscent, trilocular, 3–4 × 2.1–2.5(–3) mm, dorsal locule 1-seeded, ventral locules 2-seeded. Seeds 1.25–1.8 mm long, testa shallowly reticulate. Figs 8 & 9: 3.

Northern Natal to southwestern Ethiopia; c. 25–30 m altitude (in the Flora area); thickets and open forest. Map 37.

Vouchers: Faden et al. 74/205; Pooley 1255 (K, MO); Strey 4752.

This species is unmistakable because of its prostrate habit and strictly axillary inflorescences. Its unusual features led to its being described as a distinct genus by Brenan. However, it is connected to the rest of *Aneilema* by a series of local, endemic taxa from Tropical East Africa.



MAP 37.—*Aneilema zebrinum*

The low stature and inconspicuous flowers of *A. zebrinum* render it easily overlooked. Its relatively recent discovery in South Africa was a remarkable range extension from northern Tanzania, the then nearest locality. The plant has not been collected in Mozambique, but it is almost certainly widespread there.

7. *Aneilema dregeanum* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 4: 73 (1843); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 229 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 13 (1897); Brenan in Kew Bull. 15: 215 (1961); Faden in Bothalia 15: 90 (1984). Type: Pondoland, between Umtata River and St. Johns River, 1839, Drège 4471 (B, holo.!; B!; BM; FHO!; G!; K!; MO!; P!; S, iso.).

subsp. *dregeanum*.

Decumbent perennial. Roots thin, fibrous. Leaves spirally arranged, leaf-blades with long to fairly short petioles, narrowly lanceolate or lanceolate-elliptic to ovate or ovate-elliptic, (20–)30–110(–150) × (6–)10–45 mm. Inflorescences terminal or terminal and axillary, moderately dense ovoid thyrses 20–55 × 10–35(–40) mm, with (8–)11–27, mostly alternate, ascending to patent cincinni. Flowers perfect and staminate, 9.5–14.5 mm wide; pedicels 3.5–8 mm long; sepals 2.3–4 mm long, sparsely puberulous; paired petals blue to blue-violet, (6–)7–9.5 × 5.5–6.5 mm, medial petal 3–4 mm long; lateral stamen filaments 6–11 mm long, finely bearded apically with minute white hairs; style 7–11 mm long, violet apically. Capsules shortly stipitate, bilocular, usually oblong-elliptic, (3.5–)5–7.5 × (2.8–)3.5–4.2 mm, locules 2-seeded. Seeds ovoid to trapezoidal, 1.95–3 mm long, testa foveolate-scorbiculate. Fig. 10: 3.

Natal, eastern Cape Province; moist or mesic habitats, most commonly in forests, also in bush and, rarely, (derived?) grassland; c. 0–940 m. Map 38.

Vouchers: Acocks 13312; Faden & Faden 74/214; Huntley 63; Strey 9484; Wells 3493.

The Southern African plants all belong to subsp. *dregeanum*. Subsp. *mossambicense* Faden (Bothalia 15: 90, 1984), which differs by its generally narrower, more shortly petiolate leaves, laxer inflorescences, longer-bearded stamen filaments and rugose to scrobiculate seeds, is confined to northern Mozambique.

8. *Aneilema arenicola* Faden in Bothalia 15: 94, f. 2 (1984). Type: Natal, Ubombo-Sordwana Bay road, 2.6 km towards Sordwana Bay from Shongwe, 19 February 1974, Faden & Faden 74/211 (US, holo.!; B!; BR!; EA!; K!; MO!; NH!; NU!; P!; PRE!; UPS!, iso.).

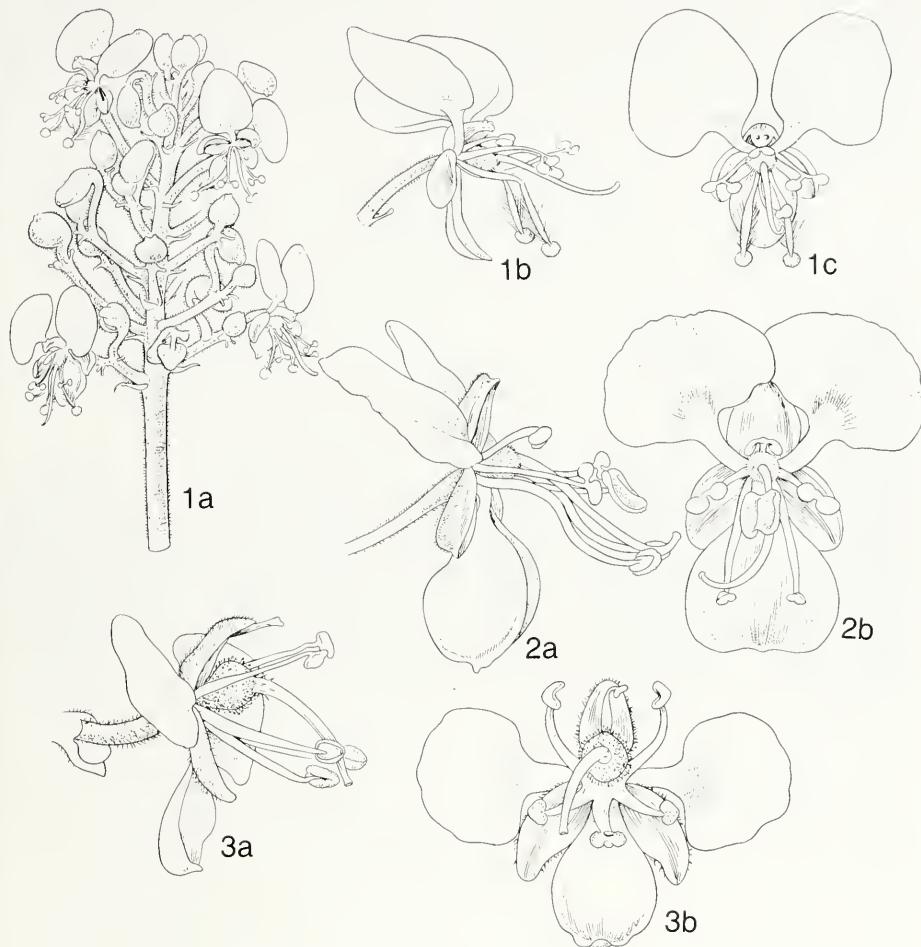
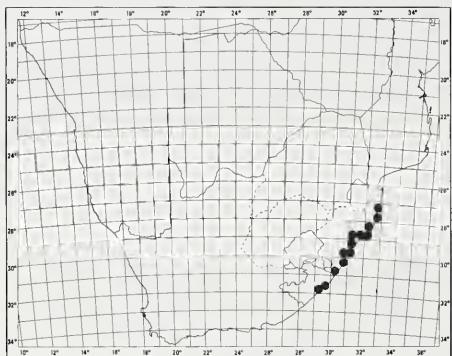
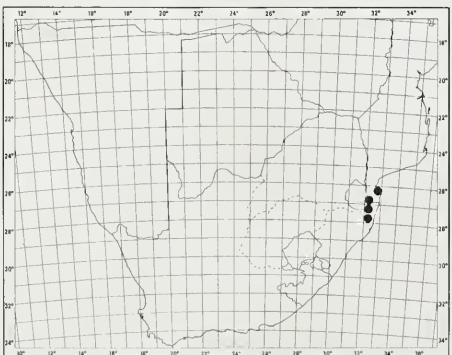


FIG. 9.—1, *Aneilema nicholsonii*: 1a, inflorescence, $\times 2$; 1b, flower, side view, $\times 3$; 1c, flower, front view, $\times 3$ (*Pawek* 12545). 2, *A. indehisca* subsp. *lilacina*: 2a, flower, side view, $\times 3$; 2b, flower, front view, $\times 3$ (*Faden & Faden* 74/208). 3, *A. zebrinum*: 3a, flower, side view, $\times 6$, 3b, flower, front view, $\times 6$ (*Faden & Faden & Faulkner* 74/330).

MAP 38.—*Aneilema dregeanum* subsp. *dregeanum*

Densely branched annual. Roots thin, fibrous. Leaves distichous, leaf-blades usually sessile to shortly petiolate, lanceolate-elliptic to ovate, 15–45(–65) × 7–20(–25) mm. Inflorescences terminal, ovoid thyrses 20–50 mm long and wide with (2)–5–13 ascending cincinni. Flowers perfect, 6.5–8.5(–9.5) mm wide; pedicels 1.5–3 mm long; sepals puberulous, (1.5)–2–3.5(–3.8) mm long, subapical glands bilobed; paired petals pale lilac, 3.5–5 × 2.7–3.5 mm, medial petal 2–2.5(–2.8) mm long; lateral stamen filaments 2.5–3 mm long, densely bearded; style 1.5–2.3 mm long. Capsules broadly elliptic to obovate-orbicular, bilocular, 3–4 × 2.6–3.75 mm, locules 1-seeded. Seeds elliptic, 2.2–3.1 × 1.5–1.9 mm, testa buff to light brownish orange, foveolate-reticulate.

Northern Natal; also southern Mozambique, 10–60 m altitude. Sandy soil along roadsides and tracks and in partially open woodland. Map 39.

MAP 39.—*Aneilema arenicola*

Vouchers: Faden et al. 74/204; Faden & Faden 74/211; Moll 4621; Pooley 1679; Stewart 1698 (MO).

This species can be confused only with *A. brunneospermum* (below), the only other annual species in its range. *Aneilema arenicola* differs in its ecology, more branched habit, more widely spaced bracteoles, smaller, solely perfect flowers, less firm capsule valves with the outer wall cells transversely elongate, and larger, paler, more dorsiventrally flattened seeds. Fig. 10: 2.

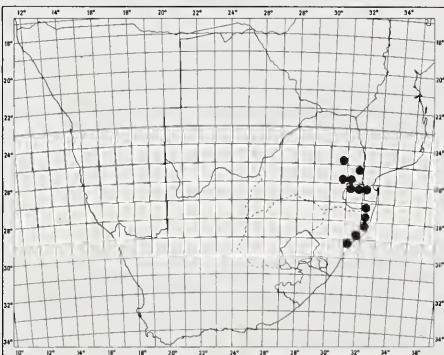
9. *Aneilema brunneospermum* Faden in Bothalia 15: 91, fig. 1 (1984). Type: Natal, c. 5 km on road to Ndumu from the junction of the Ingwavuma-Ndumu and Ingwavuma-Ubombo roads, 18 February 1974, Faden, Faden & Pooley 74/209 (US, holo!; B!; BR!; K!; MO!; Pl!; PRE!; WAG!, iso.).

Aneilema dregeanum Kunth var. *galpinii* C. B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 13 (1897); Brenan in Kew Bull. 15: 216 (1961), pro syn. Type: Transvaal, Barberton (details of specific localities differ on all three specimens), 16 December 1890, Galpin 1187 (K, holo!; NH!; PRE!).

Aneilema schlechteri sensu Brenan in Kew Bull. 15: 216 (1961), p. p.

Aneilema dregeanum sensu Compton, Fl. Swaziland, 83 (1976), p. p., non Kunth (1843).

Tufted annual. Roots thin, fibrous. Leaves with petioles usually long to short, leaf-blades lanceolate or lanceolate-elliptic to ovate, 25–100(–140) × (6)–10–35(–60) mm, apex acute to acuminate. Inflorescences all or mostly terminal, (20)–25–60(–75) × (15)–20–45(–60) mm, with (6)–10–20(–29) ascending cincinni. Flowers perfect and staminate, (9)–11–15 mm wide; pedicels (2.2)–2.5–7(–8) mm long, puberulous above the middle; sepals (2)–2.5–3.6(–4.3) mm long; paired petals lavender or pale lilac, 5.3–7.5(–9) mm long; lateral stamen filaments 4.8–9.5 mm long, bearded, anther sacs blue-black; style

MAP 40.—*Aneilema brunneospermum*

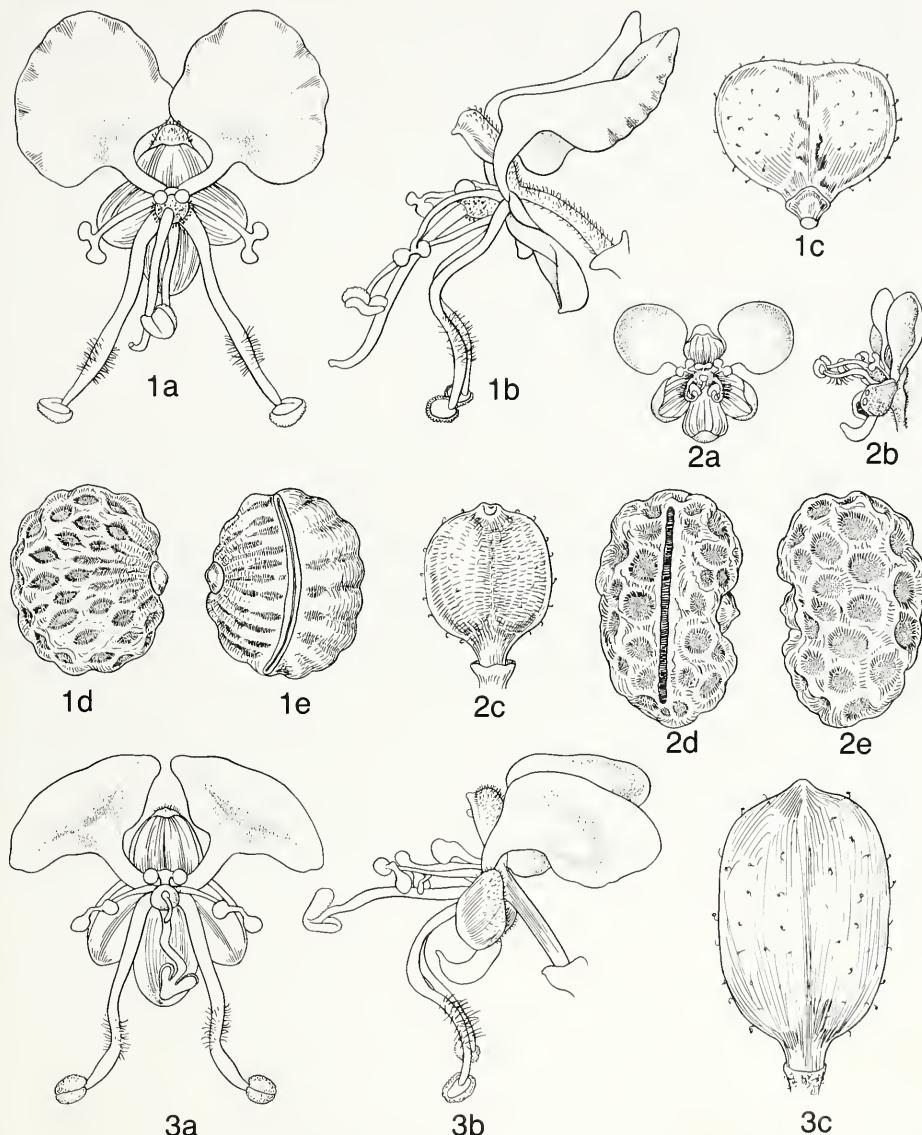


FIG. 10.—1, *Ancilema brunneospermum*: 1a, flower, front view, $\times 3$; 1b, flower, side view, $\times 3$; 1c, capsule, $\times 6$; 1d, seed, dorsal view, $\times 12.5$; 1e, seed, ventral view, $\times 12.5$ (*Faden & Faden & Pooley 74/209*). 2, A. *arenicola*: 2a, flower, front view, $\times 3$; 2b, flower, side view, $\times 3$; 2c, capsule, $\times 6$; 2d, seed, ventral view, $\times 12.5$; 2e, seed, dorsal view, $\times 12.5$ (*Faden & Faden & Pooley 74/204*). 3, A. *dregeanum*: 3a, flower, front view, $\times 3$; 3b, flower, side view, $\times 3$; 3c, capsule, $\times 6$ (3a & 3b from *Faden & Faden 74/214*; 3c from *Bolus 10348*).

(3–)4,5–9 mm long, yellow with violet tip. *Capsules* mostly broadly elliptic to obovate, bilocular, (2,8–)3–4,5(–5) × (3,3–)3,8–4,5(–4,8) mm, locules 1-seeded. *Seeds* elliptic, 2–2,5(–2,8) × 1,7–2,05 mm, testa dark brown, usually foveolate-reticulate. Fig. 10: 1.

Transvaal, Swaziland and Natal; also southern Mozambique. Scrub or forest (rarely grassland or poolsides), often in rocky places; usually growing in partial shade; 150–950 m. Map 40.

Vouchers: Compton 26824; Faden, Faden & Pooley 74/209; Galpin 1187; Strey 8140; Thorncroft 9620.

This species has usually been called *A. schlechteri* (below), from which it differs by its longer petioles, larger inflorescences with usually more numerous cincinni, larger flowers, less pubescent pedicels, blue anthers, and dark brown seeds. *Aneilema bruneospermum* similarly differs from *A. arenicola* (above) in its longer petioles, usually more numerously branched inflorescences, larger flowers, less pubescent, usually longer and more recurved pedicels, and dark brown, thicker seeds.

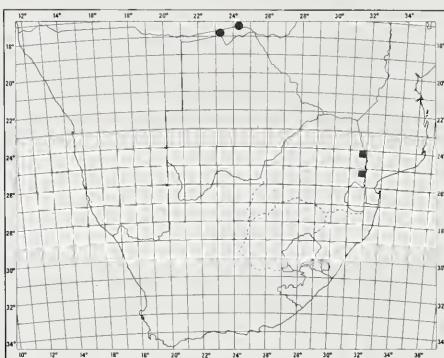
10. *Aneilema schlechteri* K. Schum. in Bot. Jb. 33: 376 (1903); Brenan in Kew Bull. 15: 216 (1961), p. p. Type: Transvaal, Komati Poort, 15 December 1897, Schlechter 11748 (B, holotype; BM!, BOL!, BR!, COI!, G!, K!, NSW!, PRE!, SI!, Z!, iso.).

Tufted annual. Roots thin, fibrous. Leaves with leaf-blades sessile to shortly petiolate, lanceolate-elliptic or elliptic to ovate-elliptic or ovate, 15–45 × 10–23 mm, apex acute to obtuse. Inflorescences terminal, ovoid thyrses 15–30 × 10–30 mm, with 5–10 ascending cincinni. Flowers perfect and staminate; pedicels 2–5 mm long, puberulous almost to base; sepals puberulous, 2–3,2 mm long; petals apparently white; lateral stamen filaments c. 3–4,5 mm long, bearded, anthers yellow; style c. 3–4 mm long. Capsules broadly elliptic to obovate-elliptic, bilocular, 3,9–4,5 × 3,4–4,6 mm, greenish tan, locules 1-seeded. Seeds elliptic, c. 2,8 × 2 mm, testa light pinkish grey, foveolate-reticulate.

Transvaal; also southeastern Zimbabwe. Basaltic soil in woodland or weed in cultivation (Zimbabwe). Map 41.

Vouchers: Nel 5570; Schlechter 11748.

This species should be looked for in northern Transvaal. It can be separated from *A. bruneospermum* (above), with which it has been confused, by its sessile or subsessile leaves, smaller inflorescences with generally fewer cincinni, smaller, apparently white flowers on more pubescent pedicels, yellow lateral anthers and lighter coloured seeds.



MAP 41.— ● *Aneilema nicholsonii*
■ *Aneilema schlechteri*

11. *Aneilema nicholsonii* C.B. Cl. in F.T.A. 8: 70 (1901). Type: Zambia(?): road from Missala to Linga Luia River, January, 1897, Nicholson s.n. (K!).

Branched annual to 0,6 m tall. Roots thin, fibrous. Leaves spirally arranged, leaf-blades petiolate, lanceolate-elliptic to ovate-elliptic or ovate, 30–105 × 10–40 mm, apex usually acuminate. Inflorescences terminal and axillary from the upper leaves, ovoid to ellipsoid, c. 20–35 × 15–20 mm, dense, usually with c. 20–35 cincinni. Flowers perfect and staminate, 8–14,5 mm wide; paired petals blue to blue-purple or lavender, 6–7,5 mm long; lateral stamens densely bearded, 5,5–7 mm long; style 4–6 mm long. Capsules oblong-elliptic, trilocular or bilocular, 4,5–6 × 2–3 mm, dorsal locule indehiscent, 1(–0)-seeded, ventral locules usually 3-seeded. Seeds of ventral locules ± 3-lobed, 1,25–2,05 × 1,35–1,6 mm, testa tan, foveolate-scrobiculate. Fig. 9: 1.

South West Africa/Namibia (Caprivi Strip); also Zimbabwe and Mozambique to southern Kenya; bushland and woodland, sometimes in rocky places, occasionally in moist situations, often in sandy soil; usually growing in partial shade; c. 1 000 m (in our area). Map 41.

Vouchers: Curson 1248; Venter 638.

In addition to the bracteole form and densely and conspicuously bearded lateral stamen filaments, *A. nicholsonii* is distinctive because of its trilobed seeds which have a longitudinal groove on the back. The cincinni frequently bear long, uniseriate hairs in addition to shorter, hooked hairs.

899a

3. MURDANNIA

Murdannia Royle, Illustr. Bot. Himal. 403, t. 95, fig. 3 (1839), nom. cons.; Brenan in Kew Bull. 7: 179 (1952); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 910 (1976). Type species: *M. scapiflora* Royle.

Annual or perennial herbs with sessile leaves; roots various. Flowers in terminal or terminal and axillary thyrses or in axillary fascicles, regular or slightly zygomorphic; sepals 3, free; petals 3, free, not clawed, blue, purple or white (rarely yellow). Stamens 3–2, fertile, antepetalous; staminodes (4–)3(–0), antepetalous, (when 4, 1 antepetalous). Ovary 3-locular, ovules one to many per locule, uniseriate or biseriate. Capsule 3-locular; seeds various.

Species c. 50, in S.E. Asia, Australia, S. America and tropical Africa, variable. One species in Southern Africa.

The genus was named after Murdan Aly, a plant collector and keeper of the Herbarium at Saharunpore, whom Royle found to be very knowledgeable on the Himalayan flora.

Murdannia simplex (Vahl) Brenan in Kew Bull. 8: 186 ("(1952)" 1953); Brenan in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 59: 349, figs 3 & 9 (1966); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 60: 202 (1967); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 24, fig. 327 (1968); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 157: 11 (1969). Faden in Agnew in Upland Kenya Wild Flow. 667, 668 (1974). Type: Guinea, Thonning (C, hol.).

Commelina simplex Vahl, Enum. Pl. 2: 177 (1806).

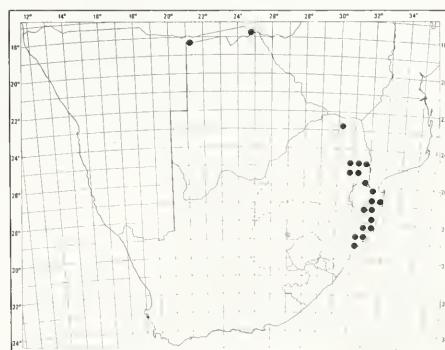
Anilema sinicum Ker-Gawl. in Bot. Reg. t. 659 (1822), C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 212 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 12 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 63 (1901); Hutch. & Dalziel in F.W.T.A. edn 1,2: 312, t. 286 (1936). *Murdannia sinica* (Ker-Gawl.) Brückn. in Pflanzenfam. edn 2, 15a: 173 (1930). Type: ex hortus Kew (seed said to have come from China) (K).

Gregarious, herbaceous, sub-scapose chamaephytes, 0.3–0.6 m tall, from a small hard rhizome, bearing long, hard roots (Note: plants from Natal possess thinner roots). Leaves mostly basal, 3–4, linear, up to c. 200 mm long and c. 10 mm broad, smooth, glabrous except for ciliate, open, sheathing basal part. Flowering shoot up to 0.5 m tall, the peduncle bearing a few reduced leaves; thyrs terminal or terminal and axillary, with few to many divariccate branches bearing close-set, secund scars of early flowers. Flowers slightly zygomorphic, opening in late afternoon for a few hours. Sepals 3, ovate, c. 5 mm long, green, persistent. Petals 3, equal, obovate, c. 10 mm long, mauve. Stamens: 2 upper antepetalous, fertile, and curved downwards, the

3rd sterile; filaments yellow with long, purple, beaded hairs; 3 antepetalous staminodes with glabrous filaments, the empty anthers trilobed. Ovary with 2 superposed ovules in each locule; style curved upwards, stigma terminal, small. Capsule oblong-globose, c. 6 mm long, shiny; seeds oblong-globose, truncate where they meet, c. 1.5 mm long, the transverse ribs tuberculate, reticulate. Fig. 11.

Recorded from the northern parts of Transvaal, Natal, Botswana and South West Africa/Namibia; widespread in subtropical and tropical Africa to Asia; usually in moist localities. Map 42.

Vouchers: Killick & Leistner 3004; Ross 2359; Strey 4725; Van der Schijff 3202, 2036.



MAP 42.— *Murdannia simplex*

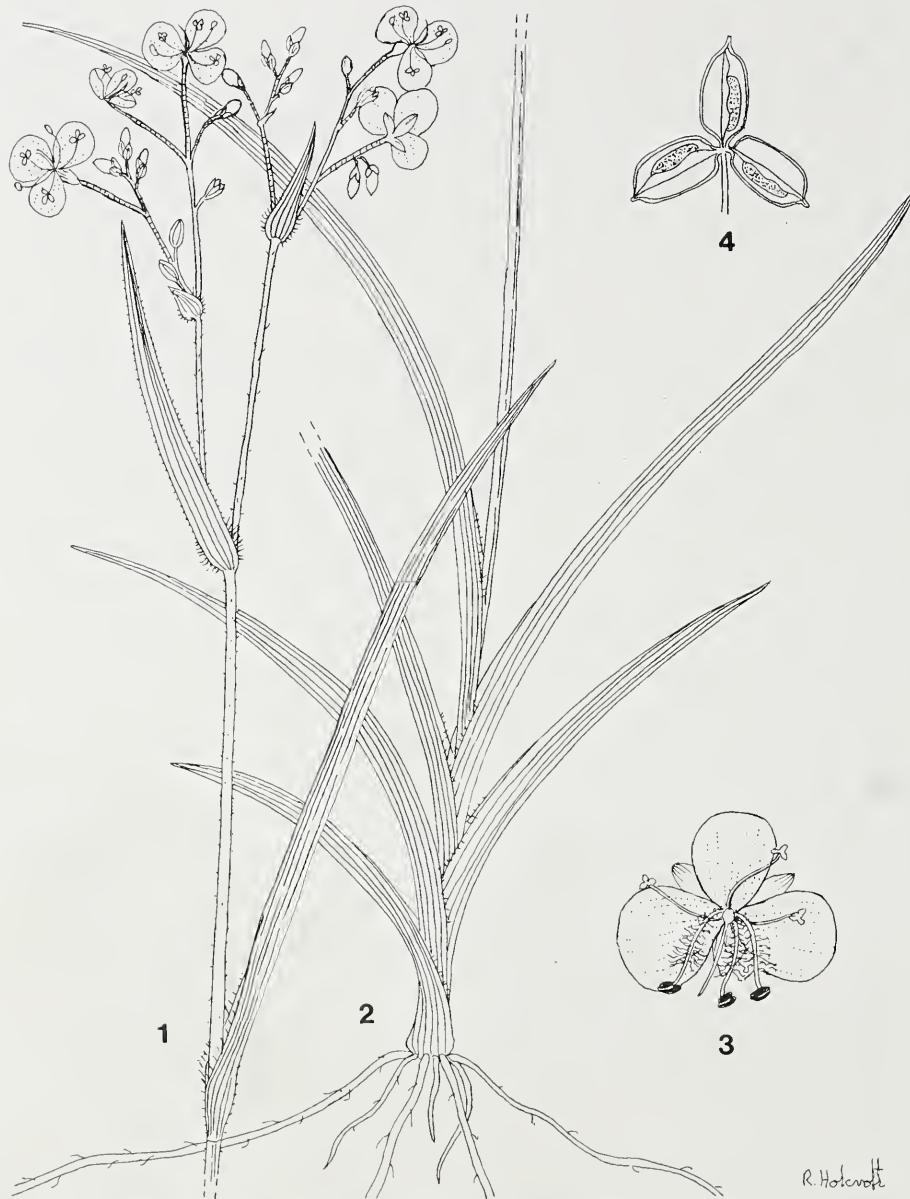


FIG. 11.—*Murdannia simplex*: 1, flowering branch, $\times 1$; 2, basal part of plant, $\times 1$; 3, flower, $\times 2$; 4, open capsule with separated locules, $\times 2$ (*Killick & Leistner 3004*).



FIG. 12.—*Coleotrype natalensis*: 1, flowering shoot, $\times 1$; 2, side view of flower emerging from split spathe below lamina, $\times 1$; 3, flowers from dichasium (after E. Liebenberg in Flower. Pl. Afr.).

Coleotrype C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 120, 238, t. 8 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 13 (1897); Brückner in Pflanzenfam. edn 2, 15a: 169 (1930); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 60: 171 (1967); Perrier in Notul. syst., Paris 5: 196 (1936); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 36 (1968); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 911 (1976). Type species: *C. natalensis* C.B. Cl.

Perennial herbs. Leaves alternate, sheathing at the base. Flowers regular to slightly zygomorphic in axillary, sessile, contracted cymes perforating base of leaf-sheaths. Sepals 3, free or fused basally, equal. Corolla tubular, limb 3-lobed. Stamens 6, equal or unequal, arising from near throat of corolla-tube; filaments usually bearded with long moniliform hairs. Ovary 3-locular with 1–2 superposed ovules in each locule. Capsule loculicidal, seeds 1–2 per locule, hilum linear, embryotega lateral.

Species 9, in Africa and Madagascar; only 1 in Southern Africa.

The name *Coleotype*, meaning sheath-borer, refers to the inflorescence piercing through the sheath.

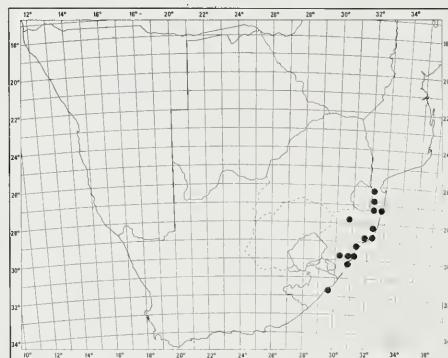
***Coleotype natalensis* C.B. Cl. in A. DC.,** Monogr. Phan. 3: 120, 238, t. 8 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 13 (1897); Wood & Evans, Natal Plants 1: 39, t. 48 (1898); Troll in Beitr. Biol. Pflanz. 36: 343 (1961); Oberm. in Flower, Pl. Afr. 37, t. 1465 (1966). Syntypes: Natal, Inanda, Wood 479 (K!), Sanderson 438 (K!).

Perennials with trailing leafy stems, rooting at the lower nodes, turning upwards, up to 0.8 m tall. Leaves alternate, spreading, oblong, c. 100 × 15–20 mm, apex long acuminate, base narrowed into a sheath, margin purple or red. Inflorescences in axils of uppermost leaves, sessile, contracted, piercing leaf-sheaths, the 4–6 flowers appearing consecutively in 2 rows. Sepals 3, free, resembling hairy bracts, c. 8 mm long. Corolla with a narrow tube c. 15 mm long, lobes patent, broadly ovate, c. 16 mm long, deep purple. Stamens 6, inserted on corolla-throat, filaments densely bearded above with long, beaded hairs; anthers basifixt with locules curved around discoid connective. Ovary slightly hairy above, 3-locular, with 1–2 ovules in each cell; style just exserted, filiform, stigma shallowly cup-shaped with 3

erect, small papillate lobes. Capsule obovate-trigonous, 5–7 mm long, rostrate, hairy; seeds oblong-ellipsoid, 4 × 1 mm. Fig. 12.

Recorded from the warmer eastern parts of Southern Africa: Swaziland, Natal, Transkei; also in Mozambique and Zimbabwe; in forested, moist areas often near water, or sandy clearings. Map 43.

Vouchers: Flanagan 2503; Kemp 596; Oatley 28; Strey 6821; Wood 1564.



MAP 43.—*Coleotype natalensis*

***Cyanotis* D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 45 (1825), nom. cons.; C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 240 (1881); Benth. & Hook.f., Gen. Pl. 3: 851 (1883); C. B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 13 (1897), and in F.T.A. 6: 78 (1901); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 911 (1976). Type species: *C. barbata* D. Don.**

Succulent perennials or (rarely) annuals, the perennials commonly with storage organs such as bulbs, corms, rhizomes or tubers and often with separate fertile and sterile shoots. Roots numerous, thin or stout, sometimes tuberous. Leaves succulent, spirally arranged or distichous, sessile. Inflorescences consisting of terminal or terminal and axillary cymes, each cyme subtended by a spathaceous, leaf-like bract and consisting of two-ranked, sessile or subsessile flowers and usually conspicuous, herbaceous bracteoles. Flowers regular, bisexual, small, open for a few hours only, in the morning. Calyx tubular below, with somewhat hairy lobes, persistent. Corolla with a short tube, the 3 lobes erect or spreading, acute to obtuse, blue, purple or pink. Stamens 6, equal, erect, white or coloured like corolla or darker; filaments filiform, or sometimes fusiform in upper half, long, patent, beaded hairs always present in upper half; anthers yellow, basifixt, locules opening from a basal aperture, then splitting open to apex.

Ovary ovoid, 3-locular, hairy above; ovules 2 in each locule, superposed; style thin, filiform or in some species fusiform below small apical stigma, glabrous or bearded. *Capsule* narrowly ovoid, erect; seeds oblong-globose, obtuse, embryotega at apex of upper seed, and at base of lower, testa greyish brown, wrinkled or pitted, epidermis minutely pellucid-dotted.

Species about 45, warm regions of Africa, Asia and northern Australia; 7 in Southern Africa; absent from winter rainfall region.

C. B. Clarke in F.C. 7: 14 described the petals as free at the base and then connate into a tube; in the specimens studied the corolla-tube was fused from the base.

The name *Cyanotis* refers to the blue flowers found in the genus.

- 1 Plants forming basal leaf-clusters, rhizomatous or with a hard compact root-crown:

 - 2 Fertile shoots decumbent, usually with many flower-clusters; forming colonies, saxicolous:
 - 3 Plants with thin roots from creeping rhizomes 1. *C. lapidosa*
 - 3 Plants with thick roots:
 - 4 Roots emerging from a vertical rhizome; leaves broadly linear, up to 20 mm broad; cymes sessile 2. *C. robusta*
 - 4 Roots emerging from a compact root-crown; leaves narrowly linear, c. 3 mm broad; cymes often pedunculate 3. *C. pachyrhiza*
 - 2 Fertile shoots erect, usually with 4–6 flower-clusters widely spaced; plants solitary or few together; grassland:
 - 5 Rhizome vertical to U-shaped; roots terete, hard; pubescence of short patent hairs 4. *C. speciosa*
 - 5 Rhizome a small hard root-crown; roots spindle-shaped, swollen; pubescence of soft appressed hairs 5. *C. longifolia*

- 1 Plants without a basal leaf-cluster and without a rhizome or root-crown:
 - 6 Leaves not clasping the stem; spathes usually 2 at some or all nodes; cymes borne at 1–3(–4) nodes on shoot; annuals 6. *C. lanata*
 - 6 Leaves clasping the stem; spathes 1 at each node; cymes borne at 5–15 nodes on shoot; perennials 7. *C. foecunda*

1. *Cyanotis lapidosa* Phil. in Flower. Pl. Afr. t. 318 (1928). Type: Transvaal, Kaapse Hoop, Phillips 3449 (PRE, holo.!).

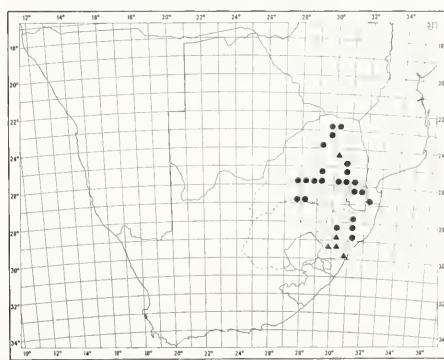
Small, spreading rhizomatous perennials often with light to dark vinaceous colouring at base, saxicolous, forming colonies; roots thin, branched. *Sterile shoots* perennial, with limited growth, forming a basal cluster of c. 7 subdecussate to rosulate leaves; lamina sheathing basally, broadly linear, c. 150 × 12 mm, upper smaller (immature), lanate with long, white, appressed hairs, rarely glabrous; further apical growth suppressed towards time of flowering. *Fertile shoots*, annual, arising below basal leaf-cluster, forming long, decumbent, spreading stems with the narrowly ovate, leaf-like spathes diminishing in size towards apex, and enclosing compact, few-many-flowered sessile cymes in their axils; lower nodes producing 1–2 short adventitious side branches which pierce lower empty spathes on adaxial side; roots, if developed, similarly adventitious. After flowering (usually) new decumbent shoots sprout from adventitious buds below leaf-cluster; these give rise to new clusters, the plants thus in time forming large colonies. *Flowers* typical; corolla c. 10 mm long, purple, mauve or pink.

Stamens with filaments fusiform towards apex, where they are densely covered with beaded hairs, darker in colour than petals. *Capsule* with seeds typical, 1,5 mm long. Fig. 13.

Widespread and common in Transvaal, Swaziland and northern Natal; on rocky ledges, forming colonies. Map 44.

Vouchers: Bredenkamp 803; Buitendag 455; Codd 8052; Compton 25603; Mauwe 5269; Repton 492.

Unfortunately collectors often omit to gather the whole plant, picking only the annual flowering shoots.



MAP 44.—● *Cyanotis lapidosa*
▲ *Cyanotis robusta*



FIG. 13.—*Cyanotis lapidosa*: a, sterile shoot with leaf-cluster, $\times 0.8$; a1, annual flowering shoot with side branch emerging from a tear in a leaf-sheath, $\times 0.8$; a2, vegetative shoot, $\times 0.8$; b, flower, $\times 3$; c, stamens, $\times 3$; gynoecium, $\times 3$ (*Mauve* 5284).

2. *Cyanotis robusta* Oberm. in Bothalia 13: 438 (1981). Type: Natal, near Weenen, Arnold 1372 (PRE, holo.!).

Plants robust, rhizomatous, lanate, forming colonies, saxicolous. Rhizome short and thick, vertical, bearing long, thick roots, placed close together at the base, c. 5 mm in diam., in turn producing active, thin, branched rootlets. Leaves in basal clusters, sub-rosulate, c. 6, linear-acuminate, c. 120–300 × 13–26 mm, flat, somewhat fleshy, glabrous and shiny above, lanate below, with long, thin, appressed, white hairs. Fertile shoots arising below (sterile) leaf-cluster, procumbent, many-noded, upper bearing dense, lanate cymes enclosed by ovate, falcate spathes; bracteoles small. Flowers typical. Calyx with erect hairy lobes, c. 10 mm long. Corolla 15(–20?) mm long, blue. Capsule narrow with an apical tuft of setae; seeds oblong-globose, c. 2 mm long, typical.

Two records from the eastern Transvaal (Wolkberg); otherwise recorded from Natal, in the vicinity of Estcourt and Weenen; on rocky ledges of sandstone krantzes. Map 44.

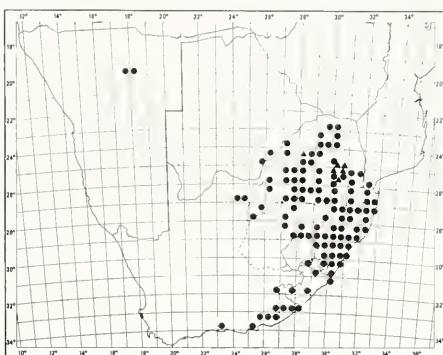
Vouchers: Mogg 7229; Müller & Scheepers 165; West 1441, 1538.

3. *Cyanotis pachyrhiza* Oberm. in Bothalia 13: 437 (1981). Type: Transvaal, Ohrigstad Dam, Mauve & Retief 5245 (PRE, holo.!).

Perennials forming mats; with purple colouring and soft patent white pubescence on leaves and flowering stems. Roots long, thick, c. 3 mm in diam., tapered below, white (dark when dried), emerging from a small compact root-crown. Leaf-cluster with 5–7 erect linear leaves up to 150 × 8 mm. Fertile shoots 4–5-noded, erect or spreading, up to c. 200 mm long, bearing few- to many-flowered axillary cymes, pedunculate or sessile; subtending spathe long and narrow, recurved, not enveloping cyme, occasionally spathe short; bracteoles short. Calyx with lobes fused at the base, c. 7 mm long. Corolla just exserted from calyx, maroon ("petunia violet": Ridgway), lobes semi-erect, triangular. Stamens with maroon, beaded hairs, filaments white, fusiform near apex, anthers yellow. Style fusiform below stigma. Capsule subquadrate, sparsely hairy in upper half; seeds oblong-globose, c. 1.5 mm long, wrinkled.

So far only recorded from the eastern Transvaal, with one record from the N.W. Transvaal; in montane areas, on quartzite ledges. Flowering December. Map 45.

Vouchers: Breyer sub TRV 17813; Codd 8052; Retief & Herman 106; Smuts & Gillett 2434; Van Dan sub TRV 26303.



MAP 45.—● *Cyanotis speciosa*
▲ *Cyanotis pachyrhiza*

4. *Cyanotis speciosa* (L.f.) Hassk. in Commel. Ind. 108 (1870). Type: C.B.S., Thunberg (LINN 406.8, holo., PRE, photo.!).

Tradescantia speciosa L.f., Suppl. 192 (1781). *Commelinia speciosa* (L.f.) Thunb., Prodr. 58 (1794), and Fl. Cap. edn 2: 294 (1823).

Cyanotis nodiflora (Lam.) Kunth, Enum. 4: 106 (1843); Hook. in Curtis's Bot. Mag. 20, t. 5471 (1864); C. B. Cl. in F.C. 7: 14 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 82 (1901); Brückner in Pflanzenfam. edn 2, 15a: 167, f. 62A (1930); Schreiber in F.S.W.A. 157: 10 (1969). *Tradescantia nodiflora* Lam., Encycl. 2: 371 (1786). Type: C.B.S., Sonnerat (P, holo.).

Sonnerat's specimen was probably collected in the eastern Cape. Names: Khunyela (Zulu); damba (Venda).

Perennials (chamaephytes in colder areas), usually solitary plants or a few together, variable in size, with the basal vegetative shoot bearing c. 5 sub-decussate leaves and erect flowering-stems c. 300–500 mm tall. Rhizome well developed, swollen, perpendicular (in soft soil), forming a U-shaped body, the older part dying, the new erect shoot sprouting from base (if in shallow or hard soil rhizome will be horizontal). All shoots enclosed in tight sheaths, at first purple-coloured. Leaf-bearing shoot forming a cluster of c. 5 sub-decussate leaves, linear-acuminate, c. 170 × 8 mm, canaliculate, glabrous above, with long patent hairs below.



FIG. 14.—*Cyanotis speciosa*: 1 & 1a, habit, showing geniculate rhizome and flowering branch, a-d fertile shoots (leaf-sheaths removed); e, bud of new rhizome, all $\times 0.6$; 2, base of younger plant with leaf-sheaths in place, $\times 0.6$; 3, flower, $\times 4$; 4, stamen, $\times 4$; 5, gynoecium, $\times 4$; 6, beaded hair of filament, much enlarged (all from Mauve & Holcroft 5244).

R. Holcroft
x

Fertile shoots 1–3, erect, firm, terete, with 1–2 sterile bracts below, above with falcate spathes, subtending c. 3–4 dense, axillary cymes. *Flowers* pale to deep oriental blue (*Ridgway*) or mauve, c. 10 mm long. *Capsule* obovoid, c. 5 mm long, hairy at apex; seeds oblong-globose, 2 mm long, light brown, shiny, wrinkled. Fig. 14.

Widespread and often common locally as solitary plants or few together; Southern Africa (summer rainfall region) to southern Tanzania and Madagascar. Growing in grasslands; flowering intermittently November–December. “Tubers relished by pigs” (*Galpin* 371). Map 45.

Vouchers: *De Wet* 1701; *Harbor* sub *TRV* 19201; *Liebenberg* 8389; *Pegler* 1149B; *Ward* 6466.

The species *Cyanotis gryphaea* Dinter in Reipnium nov. Sp. *Regni Veg.* 16: 365 (1920), nom. subnud., may be a synonym. The type is Dinter 2424 from South West Africa/Namibia, Gaub (not seen).

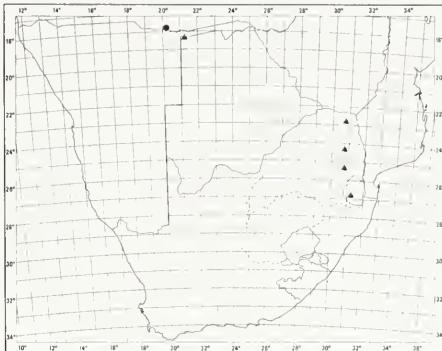
5. *Cyanotis longifolia* Benth. in Hook., Niger Fl. 543 (1849); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 259, excl. var. *caespitosa* C. B. Cl. (1881), and in F.T.A. 8: 81 (1901); Brenan in Kew Bull. 1952: 205 (1953) and in F.W.T.A. edn 2,3: 37 (1968); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 60: 195 (1967); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 159: 10 (1969). Type: Congo, *Curror* 1 (K, holo.!).

Plants c. 350(–900) mm tall, erect with a lanate pubescence of long, thin, straight, soft hairs, especially dense at base of leaf-cluster. Roots fusiform, long, swollen part, when young, densely covered by root hairs. Leaf-cluster with c. 5 long, erect, flat, linear leaves, c. 300 × 10 mm. *Fertile shoots* c. 450 mm tall with few stem-leaves reduced above to spathes bearing a few terminal and axillary, dense, sickle-shaped cymes; spathes recurved. *Flowers* with calyx-lobes bearing an apical tuft of long erect hairs or lanate all over; corolla blue; filaments with blue, beaded hairs, fusiform apically; style bearded. *Capsule* oblong-globose, c. 5 mm long; seeds typical.

A variable species recorded from northern South West Africa/Namibia; common in tropical Africa but apparently rare in the south. Map 46.

Vouchers: *De Winter* 3939; *De Winter & Wiss* 4088.

6. *Cyanotis lanata* Benth. in Hook., Niger Fl. 542 (1849); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 258, includ. both vars (1881), and in F.T.A. 8: 80 (1901); Morton in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 60: 194 (1967); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 40 (1968). Syntypes: Nigeria, Lower



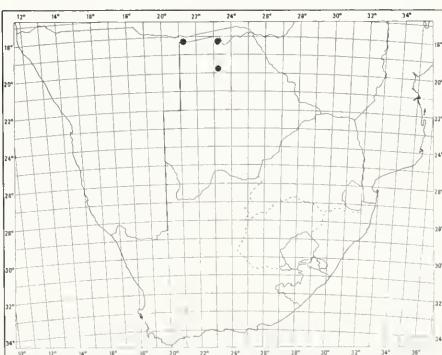
MAP 46.—● *Cyanotis longifolia*
▲ *Cyanotis lanata*

Niger: Patteh Mountain, *Vogel* 183 (K); Quorra (River Niger), *Vogel* 122 (K!).

Annuals, erect and few-branched at first, later densely branched and covered with long, soft, appressed hairs, rarely glabrous. Leaves narrowly oblong, acute, 30–60 × 4 mm, narrowed into a tubular sheath. Cymes few-flowered, clustered in axils of spathes. Corolla small, violet, blue, pink or mauve; filaments nearly glabrous or with blue hairs, anthers orange-yellow. Capsule triangular, obovoid, thin, 5 mm high; seeds oblong, 1–2 mm long, punctate with raised areas.

Widely distributed in the warmer parts of Africa. Recorded from eastern Transvaal and Swaziland, in rock fissures or in cultivated lands. Map 46.

Vouchers: *Buitendag* 456; *Karsten* sub *PRE* 38431; *Strey* 3620.



MAP 47.—*Cyanotis foecunda*

7. Cyanotis foecunda Hassk., Commel. Ind. 110 (1870). C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 255 (1881), and in F.T.A. 8: 80 (1901). Type: Ethiopia, Seraba in Uschan, Schimper 459 (K, iso.!).

Soft, hirsute herbs with weak spreading annual stems forming long internodes, rooting at nodes. A small bulb, apparently deep-seated in ground and easily detached, may be present at base. Leaves broadly linear, c. 80 × 10 mm, apex acute, abruptly clasping stem at base; spathes progressively smaller towards

shoot apex, ovate, bearing sessile, few-flowered cymes. Corolla blue or violet. Stamens with filaments bearded with blue hairs and fusiform below anthers. Style usually glabrous. Capsule not seen.

Recorded from northern South West Africa/Namibia and northern Botswana; common in Zimbabwe to tropical East Africa and Ethiopia; in grasslands, on termite hills or in rock crevices, said to form dense mats on occasion. Map 47.

Vouchers: De Winter & Marais 4828; Smith 4090, 1629.

908

6. FLOSCOPA

Floscopa Lour., Fl. Cochin. 189, 192 (1790); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 267 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 14 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 84 (1901); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2,3: 26 (1968); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 911 (1976). Type species: *F. scandens* Lour.

Perennial or annual hygrophytic herbs. Stems erect or ascending, rooting from lower nodes or with a basal root-crown. Leaves mostly linear to oblong, acute, sheathing at base. Inflorescence a terminal, lax to dense, often leafy compound thyrsse, glandular-pubescent or glabrous; bracteoles small or lacking; pedicels short. Flowers small, bisexual. Sepals 3, free, equal, persistent. Petals 3, free, deliquescent, equal or lower one narrower, blue, mauve, pink or yellow. Stamens (5-)6, equal or upper 3 slightly different from lower 3; filaments glabrous; upper 3 fused basally. Ovary 2-celled with 1 ovule in each locule, glabrous. Capsules shortly stipitate, dorsiventrally compressed, ellipsoid to obovoid, apex retuse or acute; seeds depressed hemispherical, ribbed or smooth, occasionally covered by small glandular discs, with a linear hilum and dorsal embryotega.

Widespread in warmer regions of Africa, Asia, Australia, Central and South America; c. 20 species. Three species in Southern Africa; aquatics.

The name was derived from *flos* (flower) and *scopa* (broom), as the compact inflorescence resembles a flower-broom.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 Flowers purple to pink; moderate-sized, sprawling plants 0,3–1 m high with caudine leaves: | |
| 2 Inflorescences glandular-pubescent, usually dense | 1. <i>F. glomerata</i> |
| 2 Inflorescences glabrous, lax | 2. <i>F. leiothyrsa</i> |
| 1 Flowers yellow to orange; small annuals up to c. 100 mm high with basal leaves | 3. <i>F. flava</i> |

1. Floscopa glomerata (Willd. ex J.A. & J.H. Schult.) Hassk. in Commel. Ind. 166 (1870); C. B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 267 (1881), and in F.C. 7: 15 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 86 (1902); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2,3: 28 (1968); Schreiber et al. in F.S.W.A. 159: 11 (1969). Type: Madagascar, collector ? (B, herb. Willdenow, microfiche 6345).

Tradescantia glomerata Willd. ex J. A. & J. H. Schult., Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1175 (1830). *Dithyrocarpus glomeratus* (J.A. & J.H. Schult.) Kunth, Enum. Plant. 4: 78 (1843).

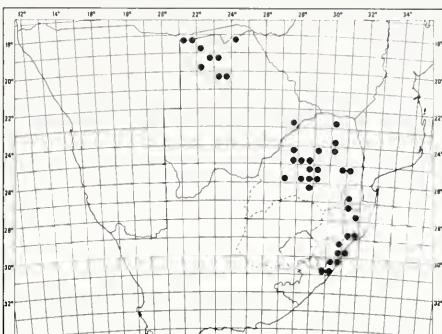
D. capensis Kunth, Enum. Plant. 4: 78 (1843). Type:

Cape, Drège, Herb. Cap. No. 4472 (B, holotype).

Perennial aquatic herbs exserted to c. 0,6 m above water level. Stems few-branched, decumbent, producing numerous adventitious roots from each lower node. Leaves linear-acuminate, c. 80 × 12 mm, basal cylindrical sheath c. 12 mm long; upper younger leaves progressively smaller, glabrous. Inflorescences terminal, glandular-pubescent, compact, c. 20–40 mm long, consisting of several to many one-sided, dense, short cymes and reduced thyrses, with flowers close together, ebracteolate, shortly pedicelled. Flowers small, zygo-

morphic, open in morning for short period. *Sepals* ovate, 2–3 mm long, pale purple, glandular-pubescent. *Petals* 3, mauve, unequal, upper 2 ovate, c. 3–4 mm long, lower linear. *Stamens* 6; 3 lower longer, declinate, anthers with narrow connectives; 3 upper somewhat shorter, anther sacs round, separated by a broad, square, yellow connective. *Ovary* compressed-cordate; style long, filiform; stigma terminal, minute, included within shrivelled petals after anthesis. *Capsule* c. 2 mm long, pale, shiny; seed hemi-ovoid, 1–1.5 mm long, smooth, greyish blue. Fig. 15.

Widespread in warmer parts of Southern Africa to tropical Africa and Madagascar; growing along stream-banks. Map 48.



MAP 48.—*Floscopa glomerata*

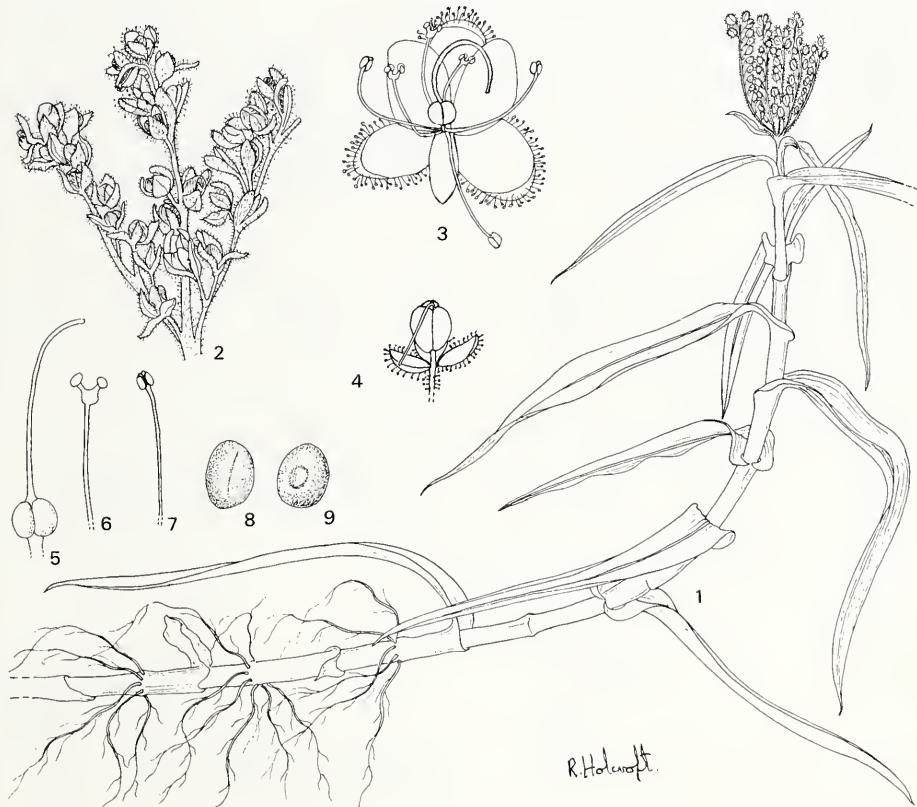


FIG. 15.—*Floscopa glomerata*: 1, flowering branch, $\times 0.6$; 2, part of inflorescence in fruiting stage, $\times 2$; 3, flower, $\times 5$; 4, capsule, style and persistent sepals, $\times 3$; 5, gynoecium, $\times 6$; 6, staminode, $\times 6$; 7, stamen, $\times 6$; 8, seed, showing hilum, $\times 6$; 9, seed, showing embryo, $\times 6$ (*Mauve* 5301).

Vouchers: Acocks 13371; Junod sub TRV 21220; Mexmüller & Giess 1953; Story 4793; Strey 3270; Wood 6372.

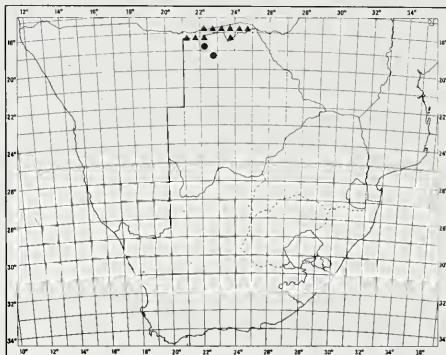
2. Floscopia leiothyrsa Brenan in Kew Bull. 7: 206 (1952), and in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 27 (1968). Type: Tanzania, Dodoma district, Chaya Lake, Burt 3802 (K, holo.).

Annual, weak-stemmed glabrous herb, somewhat succulent, up to 600 mm tall with sparse, thin, short, spreading side branches. Leaves few, sessile, narrowly linear-acuminate, c. 70 × 4 mm, upper changing to bracts. Inflorescence of loose cymes, in axillary and terminal thyrses. Sepals 3, convex, elliptic. Petals blue, purple or carmine, upper 2 obovate-elliptic, 3 mm long, somewhat unequal, lower one oblong-linear, 3.5 mm. Stamens 3 + 3, unequal. Ovary compressed. Capsule narrowly obovate, 2 mm long, pale; seeds hemi-ellipsoid, 1 mm long, black, shiny, finely reticulate.

Recorded from tropical Africa to northern Botswana; in running water. Map. 49.

Vouchers: Smith 1778; Story 4760.

3. Floscopia flavida C.B. Cl. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 3: 269 (1881), and in F.T.A. 8: 87 (1901); Brenan in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 27, f. 328 (1968). Syntypes: Central Africa, Djur, Schweinfurth 2537, 4286; Dahomey, Borgu near Niger River, Barter 760.



MAP 49.—● *Floscopia leiothyrsa*
▲ *Floscopia flavida*

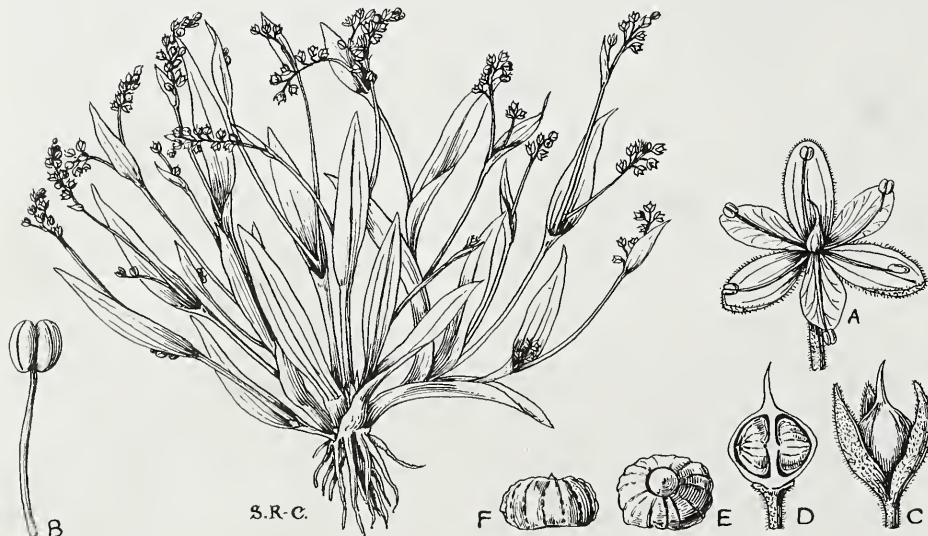


FIG. 16.—*Floscopia flavida*: A, open flower, × 3; B, stamen, × 8; C, fruit, × 8; D, vertical section of fruit, × 8; E, top and F, side view of seeds, × 10. Reproduced from the 'Flora of West Tropical Africa' with permission of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Annuals, c. 100 mm tall, with basal, erect, light green leaves and terminal and axillary thyrses. Roots many, long, yellow, with numerous thin side roots. Leaves linear, acute, c. 50–80 × 7 mm, glabrous, loosely sheathing at the base. Inflorescences on thin exserted peduncles, composed of crook-shaped cymes or flowers more loosely arranged; small, broad bracteoles sometimes present. Sepals 3, maroon to purplish, ovate,

2 mm long. Petals yellow to orange, equal, slightly longer than the sepals. Stamens 6, equal. Ovary typical. Capsule compressed, broader than long, 2 mm broad, apiculate, shiny, cream; seeds subglobose, ribbed, reticulate and punctulate, cream to grey. Fig. 16.

Widespread in warmer parts of Africa; Botswana, South West Africa/Namibia (Caprivi Strip); in marshy areas. Map 49.

Voucher: *Curson* 13.

911

7. TRADESCANTIA

Tradescantia L., Sp. Plant, 288 (1753); Brückner in Pflanzenfam. edn 2, 15a: 166 (1930); Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. edn 20: 3363 (1963). Type species: *T. virginiana* L.

Perennial herbs. Stems simple to diffusely branched, erect or trailing, sometimes rooting at nodes. Leaves oblong-ovate to linear. Inflorescence terminal and/or axillary, composed of paired, sessile cymes, each pair subtended by leaf-like or spathe-like bracts. Flowers regular, pedicellate, few to numerous. Sepals 3, free, green or coloured. Petals 3, free or connate, obovate to orbicular, sometimes clawed, blue, rose, purple or white. Stamens 6, equal, filaments bearded or smooth. Ovary 3-celled, with 2(–1) superposed ovules in each cell. Capsule loculicidally dehiscent; seeds variable, hilum linear to punctate; embryoegota dorsal.

About 60 species in North and South America; several in cultivation. One or two species naturalized in Southern Africa, as *T. virginiana* L. has also been recently recorded as a garden escape. The genus was named after John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I, who died in 1638.

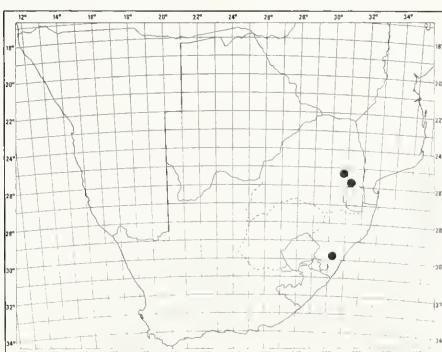
Tradescantia fluminensis Vell., Fl. Flum. 140, 3, t. 152 (1827); Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. edn 20: 3363, t. 3829, 3830 (1963); Hortus Third 1120 (1977); Cheesman, Man. New Zeal. Fl. 1059 (1925); Adamson in Adamson & Salter, Fl. Cape Penins. 160 (1950). Iconotype: Brazil, t. 152 in Fl. Flum.

Glabrescent herbs with decumbent, slender, leafy stems, rooting at nodes. Leaves distichous, ovate-acuminate, abruptly narrowed into a short, broad, open, ciliate sheath, c. 25–40 × 15–20 mm, often with white and purple stripes, purple below. Flowers in pairs of few-flowered cymes, terminal and/or terminating abbreviated side branches; each pair of cymes subtended by 2 leaf-like subequal bracts, pedicels c. 10 mm. Sepals ovate-acuminate, with a ciliate keel, c. 6 mm long, green. Petals ovate, c. 8 mm long, white. Stamens 6, with filaments c. 8 mm long, bearing long beaded hairs in lower half; anthers with an obtriangular connective, locules spreading outwards towards apex. Ovary 3-locular, oblong-globose, with 2 ovules in each locule; style terete or somewhat swollen in middle; stigma capitate. Capsule 2 mm long, chartaceous; seeds reticulate, hilum linear.

South America: Central Brazil to Argentina. A common weed in New Zealand. So far rare in Southern Africa: a few records from Natal, Swaziland and eastern Transvaal; shade-loving. One of several species often cultivated and referred to as "Wandering Jew". Map 50.

Vouchers: *Buitendag* 1120; *Miller* 3040; *Ram* s.n.

Often mistaken for *T. albiflora* Kunth, a species commonly cultivated in Southern Africa, which is coarser and has no purple colouring on the lower side of the leaf. However, they may represent different forms of a single species, as suggested by Dr R. B. Faden.



MAP 50.—*Tradescantia fluminensis*

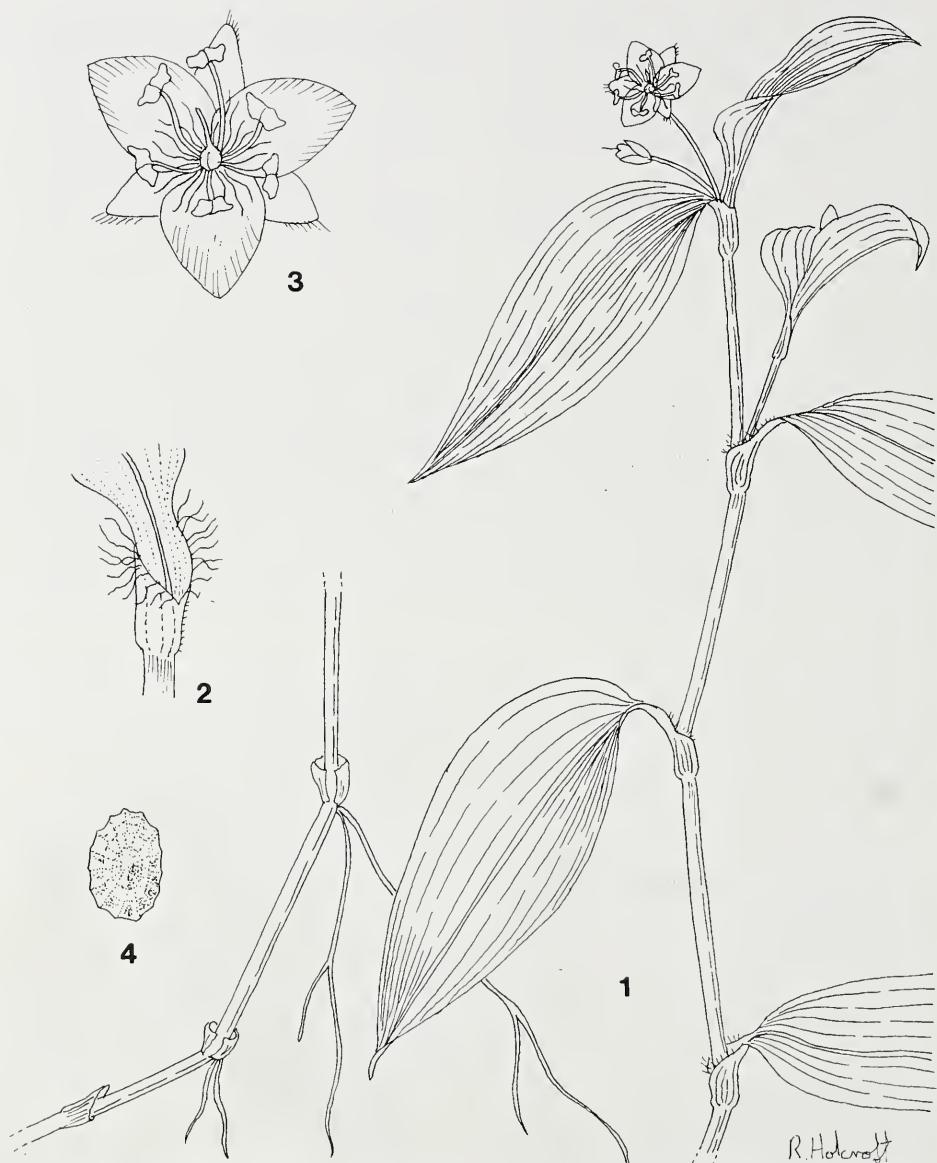


FIG. 17.—*Tradescantia fluminensis*: 1, base of plant and flowering branch, $\times 1$; 2, leaf-sheath, $\times 1.5$; 3, flower, $\times 5$; 4, seed, $\times 10$ (*Buitendag* 1120).

PONTEDERIACEAE

by A. A. OBERMEYER

Aquatic herbs with sympodial stems or rhizomes, rooted or free-floating. *Leaves* often dimorphous, spirally arranged, sheathing at base; emergent leaves with long, sometimes swollen petioles; blades spathulate, orbicular, ovate, cordate or hastate; submersed leaves linear. *Inflorescence* terminating a 1-leaved section of sympodium, exserted from leaf-sheath, racemose, spicate, subumbellate or 2-1-flowered. *Flowers* ebracteate, bisexual, occasionally some cleistogamous. *Perianth* usually with a short tube and spreading zygomorphic limb, rarely 6-partite and more or less regular, blue, white or yellow, fugaceous, marcescent. *Stamens* (1) 3-6, dimorphous, filaments free, inserted on perianth-tube at different levels or hypogynous, anthers 2-thealous, opening by slits or pores. *Ovary* superior, (1)3-locular with axile or parietal placentas, 1-many-ovulate; style filiform; stigma capitate or shortly lobed. *Capsule* loculicidal, 1-3-valved, with a thin pericarp or a utricle; seeds small, ovate, obtuse, ribbed, spaces between ribs with close-set transverse lines.

Genera 5, species about 25, all freshwater hydrophytes, widespread in tropics and subtropics.

Lit. Solms-Laub. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 4: 501 (1883), and in Bot. Ztg 41: 301 (1883); Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 3: 836 (1883); Schonl. in Natürl. PflFam. edn 2,4: 70 (1888); N.E. Br. in F.T.A. 7:1 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 1 (1902); Schwartz in Beih. bot. Zbl. 42,1: 263 (1926), and in Bot. Jb. 61, Beibl. 139: 28 (1927), and in Natürl. PflFam. edn 2, 15a: 181 (1930); Sculthorpe, Biol. Aquat. Vasc. Plants (1967); Hepper in F.W.T.A. edn 2,3,1: 108 (1968); Verdc. in F.T.E.A. Pontederiaceae: 1 (1968); Podlech in F.S.W.A. 154: 2 (1969); Cook et al., Waterplants World 482 (1974); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 912 (1976).

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 Ovary 1-locular, with one ovule; utricle enclosed in accrescent base of perianth | 3. Pontederia |
| 1 Ovary 3-locular, with numerous ovules; capsule many-seeded: | |
| 2 Stamens 3 | 4. Heteranthera |
| 2 Stamens 6: | |
| 3 Perianth-segments free to base; one stamen larger with a blue anther and an erect apical tooth | 1. Monochoria |
| 3 Perianth forming a tube and spreading zygomorphic limb; with 3 short and 3 long stamens | 2. Eichornia |

920

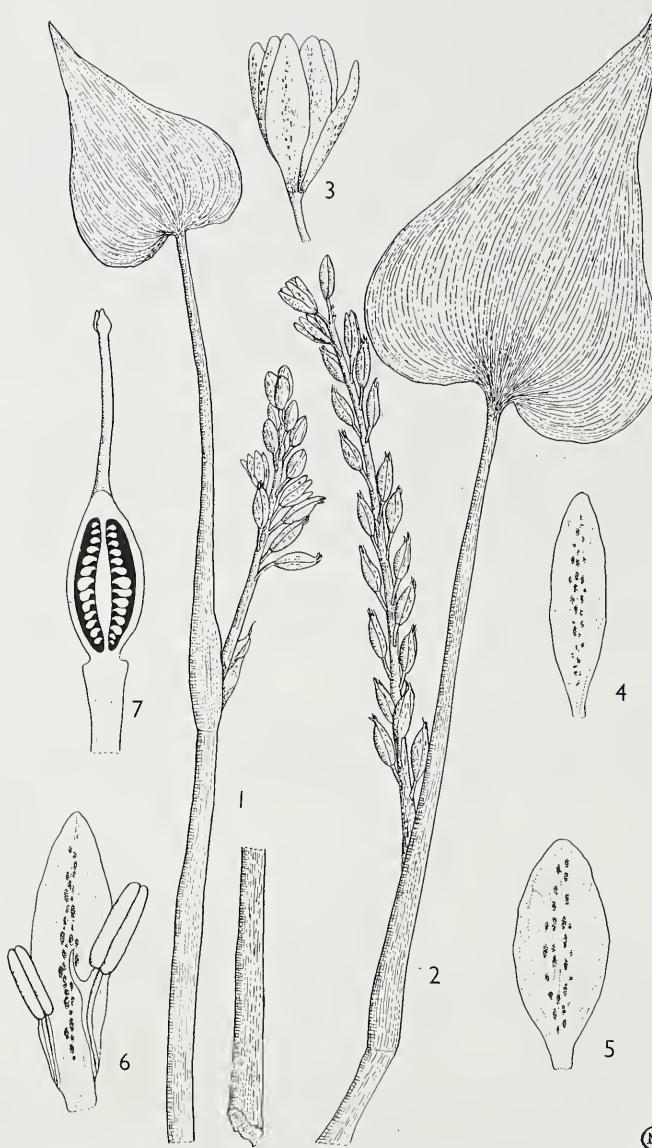
1. MONOCHORIA

Monochoria Presl, Reliq. Haenck. 1: 127 (1827); N.E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 51 (1901); Hepper in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3,1: 108 (1968); Verdc. in F.T.E.A. Pontederiaceae: 1 (1968); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 912 (1976). Type species: *M. hastata* Solms-Laub.

Perennial aquatic herbs, erect, usually deciduous. *Leaves* radical, emergent, petiolate with cordate to ovate blade. *Flowers* racemose or subumbellate, pedicelled. *Perianth-lobes* 6, free, subequal, blue, marcescent. *Stamens* 6, arising from base of segments, unequal, one larger with an erect apical tooth on one side of filament; anthers erect, basifix, opening by apical slits. *Ovary* 3-locular with axile placentas, many-ovulate; style filiform, stigma apical, 3-lobed, small. *Capsule* spindle-shaped, with thin pericarp enclosed by marcescent perianth; seeds numerous, minute, ovoid, with several thin ribs.

A genus of 7 species, occurring in Africa, Asia and Australia. One tropical African species recorded from the Transvaal Lowveld.

The name *Monochoria* alludes to the one stamen being different; it is larger, blue, and its filament bears an apical upright tooth.



MF

FIG. 18.—*Monochoria africana*: 1 & 2, flowering stems, $\times 0.6$; 3, flower, $\times 3$; 4, outer perianth-lobe, $\times 3$; 5, inner perianth-lobe, $\times 3$; 6, perianth-lobe with one each of the two types of stamens attached, $\times 4$; 7, gynoecium in longitudinal section, $\times 6$ (all from Greenway & Rawlins 9483). Reproduced from the 'Flora of Tropical East Africa' with permission of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Monochoria africana (*Solms-Laub.*) N.E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 5 (1901); Schwartz in Bot. Jb. 61, Beibl. 139: 36 (1927); F. W. Andr., Fl. Pl. Anglo-Egypt. Sudan 3: 278 (1956); Verdc. in Kirkia 1: 81, t. 8 (1960); F.T.E.A. Pontederiaceae: 3, fig. 1 (1968); Berhaut, Fl. Seneg. 316, t. opp. p. 448 (1967). Type: Sudan, Equatoria, Jur Ghattas, Schweinfurth 2296 (B, holo.†; K; PRE!).

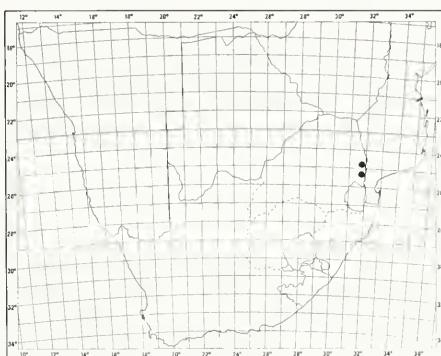
M. vaginalis (Burm. f.) Presl ex Kunth var. *africana* Solms-Laub. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 4: 525 (1883).

Tufted aquatic annual up to 0,75 m tall, leaves and racemes basal, roots fibrous, very numerous. *Leaves*: lamina cordate to ovate, c. 100 mm long, attenuated into acute apex; petioles up to 70 mm long, sheathed basally. *Flowering stem* bearing simple, shortly pedunculate raceme, emerging from leaf-sheath of somewhat reduced apical leaf; rhachis up to 200 mm long, many-flowered, pedicels thin, c. 10 mm long. *Flowers* with segments nearly free to base, c. 15 mm long, blue with red glands dotted along midrib. *Stamens* somewhat unequal; 5 smaller, yellow, 6th larger with blue anther. *Ovary* oblong-globose; style somewhat declinate; stigma papillate. *Capsule* fusiform, 14 mm long; permanent style form-

ing beak, enclosed in marcescent perianth, dehiscing explosively; seed typical.

The only known record for the region is from Transvaal in the southern part of the Kruger National Park, where it occurs along the sides of shallow seasonal pools from November to May. Widespread in tropical and subtropical Africa but rarely collected. Plants (excluding roots) edible. Map 51.

Vouchers: Stevenson-Hamilton in PRE 2281; Van Wyk 4662.



MAP 51.—*Monochoria africana*

921

2. EICHHORNIA

Eichhornia Kunth, Eichhornia gen. nov. fam. Pontederiaceae (1842), and in Enum. Pl. 4: 129 (1843); Solms in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 4: 525 (1883); N. E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 4 (1902); Podlech in F.S.W.A. 154: 1 (1969); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 912 (1976), nom. cons. Type species: *E. azurea* (Swartz) Kunth.

Perennial aquatic herbs, rooting in mud or free-floating. Roots many, long and feathery in floating plants. Leaves dimorphous; emergent ones often with swollen, long petioles and ob-ovate, orbicular, spatulate or lanceolate blades; submerged ones linear, with petioles sheathing stems, shortly stipulate. Flowers in well developed panicles or spikes or these reduced to 2–1 flowers. Perianth funnel-shaped, with a somewhat curved tube and 6 subequal spreading lobes, blue or mauve. Stamens 6, upper included, lower exerted, anthers dorsifixed, oblong, opening lengthwise. Ovary 3-locular; ovules numerous; style filiform; stigma slightly dilated, entire or very shortly lobed. Capsule spindle-shaped, covered with marcescent perianth. Seeds numerous, small, ovoid, finely ribbed. Chromosomes: n = 16.

A genus of 5 American species, but one of these (*E. natans*) also occurs wild in northern South West Africa/Namibia and further north in tropical Africa. *Eichhornia crassipes* from Brazil is now naturalized in Southern Africa and elsewhere, and is a widespread noxious weed.

Named after an eminent Prussian Minister, J. A. Eichhorn, 1779–1856.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 Leaves dimorphous: submerged leaves linear and cordate, emergent leaves arranged on long spreading stems; perianth-limb c. 10 mm in diam. | 1. <i>E. natans</i> |
| 1 Leaves uniform, clustered, emergent, with a spade-shaped lamina and swollen petiole; perianth-limb c. 50 mm in diam. | 2. <i>E. crassipes</i> |

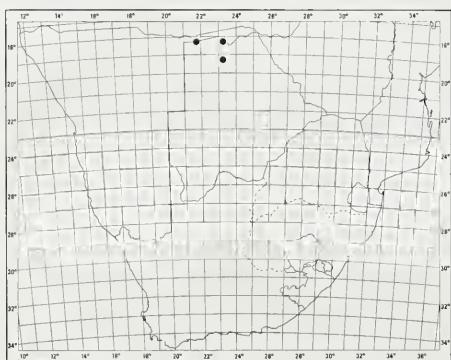
1. *Eichhornia natans* (*P. Beauv.*) Solms-Laub. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen und in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 4: 526 (1883); N. E. Br. in F.T.A. 8: 4 (1901); Hepper in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 1: 110, fig. 356 (1968); Podlech in F.S.W.A. 154: 2 (1969). Type: Nigeria, Oware, banks of Formosa River, *Palisot de Beauvois* s.n. (G, holo.).

Pontederia natans P. Beauv., Fl. Owar. 2: 18, t. 68, fig. 2 (1810).

Herbaceous rooted aquatic forming dense, submerged mats, upper branches with emergent leaves and flowers. Stems long, thin, rooting at lower nodes, roots long, with numerous thin rootlets. Submersed leaves thin, linear, up to $80 \times 1-3$ mm, sheathing at base, sheath auriculate. Floating leaves with long petiole; lamina cordate, c. $10-20 \times 10-15$ mm, entire, upper surface minutely pustulate. Flowers terminal, solitary, enclosed below by a tubular spathe with its short apex abruptly recurved, apiculate; perianth-tube narrowly cylindrical, up to 20 mm long; lobes spreading, narrowly ovate, c. 6 mm long; mauve or white. Stamens free. Capsule fusiform, attenuated into a long, persistent style, c. 15 mm long. Seeds numerous, typical. Fig. 19.

Recorded from South West Africa/Namibia and Botswana, widespread in subtropical and tropical Africa; also in tropical America and Cuba. Map 52.

Vouchers: De Winter & Marais 5032; Dinter 7247; Gibbs Russell & Biegel 1536; Smith 399.



MAP 52.—*Eichhornia natans*

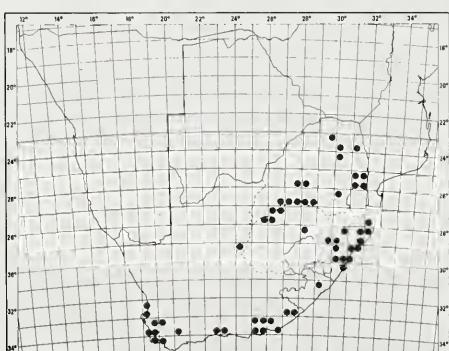
2. *Eichhornia crassipes* (*Mart.*) Solms-Laub. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 4: 527 (1883); Schwartz in Natürl. PflFam. edn 2, 15a: 186 (1930); Adamson in Adamson &

Salter, Fl. Cape Penins. 160 (1950); Backer in Van Steenis, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 4: 259, figs 2, 3 (1951); Henderson & Anderson in Mem. bot. Surv. S. Afr. 37: 66, 67 (1966); Sculthorpe, Biol. Aquat. Vasc. Plants: 280, 460, etc. (1967); Verdc. & Carter, in F.T.E.A. Pontederiaceae: 4 (1968). Type: Brazil, Minas Geraes, *Martius* s.n. (M, holo.).

Pontederia crassipes Mart., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. 1: 9, t. 4 (1824). *E. speciosa* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 4: 131 (1843).

Pontederia azurea sensu Hook. in Curtis's bot. Mag. t. 2932 (1829), non Sweet.

Herb, free-floating or rooted in mud, 40–400(–800) mm tall. Roots many, long, densely feathery. Leaves 4–8, clustered on short rhizomes, erect, petiole and lamina very variable in size and shape: in young, free-floating plants petiole 50–100 mm long, swollen and fusiform in lower half, narrowly cylindrical above; blade spade-shaped or obtusely rounded, 40–90 mm wide, smooth, firm; in older large plants rooted in mud or under crowded conditions, petiole cylindrical, up to 500 mm long and lamina ovate, up to 100 mm long. Inflorescence a c. 8-flowered showy spike, raised above leaves. Perianth with short, curved tube, c. 20 mm long; limb subbilabiate, c. 50 mm in diam., delicate, fleshy, pale mauve, central upper lobe broadest with large blue area and yellow spot in centre. Stamens dimorphous, lower 3 exserted, with glandular-hairy filaments curved upwards at apex; upper 3 short, reaching mouth of tube. Ovary ovoid, ovules numerous; style in Southern African plants c. 25 mm long, shorter than long stamens, glandular-hairy; stigma globose, glandular-lamellate.



MAP 53.—*Eichhornia crassipes*

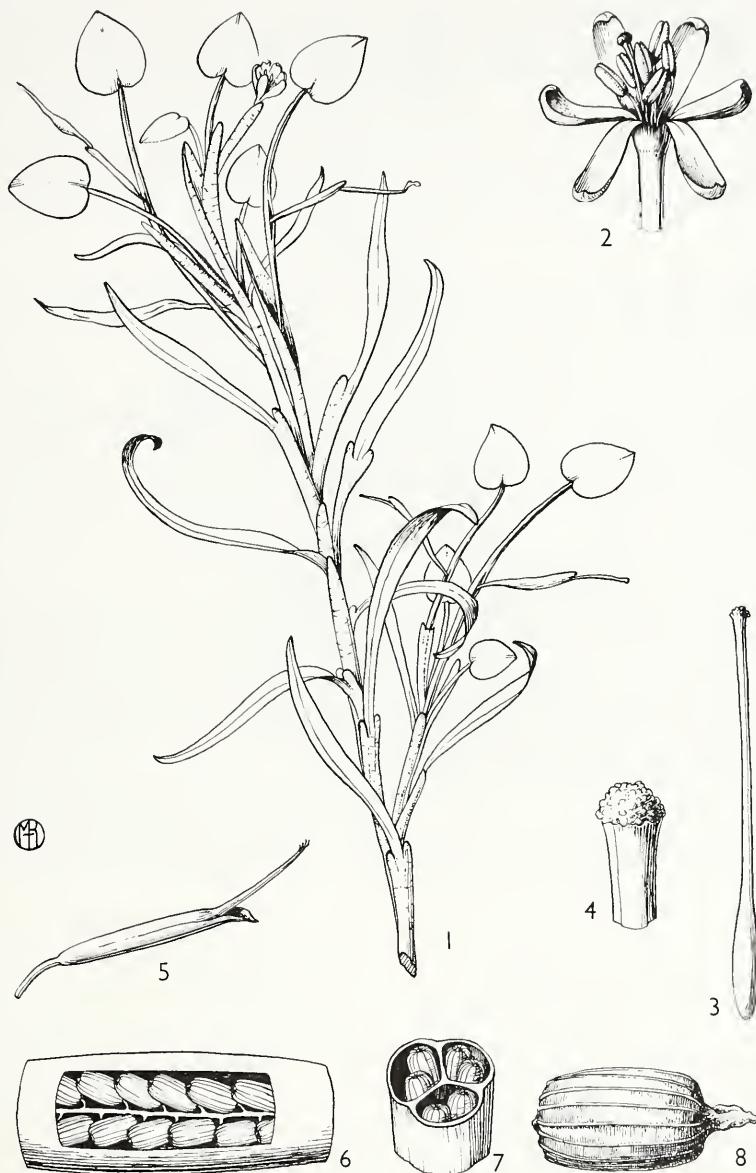


FIG. 19.—*Eichhornia natans*: 1, flowering stem, $\times 1$; 2, flower, $\times 4$; 3, gynoecium, $\times 4$; 4, tip of style and stigma, $\times 16$; 5, capsule and part of spathe, $\times 2$; 6, part of capsule, with wall partly removed to show seeds, $\times 8$; 7, transverse section of capsule, oblique view, $\times 8$; 8, seed, $\times 32$ (all from Duke 2). Reproduced from the 'Flora of Tropical East Africa' with permission of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Capsule 3-locular, splitting longitudinally, becoming mucilaginous and disintegrating in water when ripe; seed apomictic, rarely produced, terete, truncate, c. 12-ribbed, rarely germinating.

Vouchers: Crawford 560; Musil 351; Ward 8926.

The water hyacinth, a native of South America, now widespread in all tropical and subtropical countries, was

introduced here in 1884 and has now become naturalized all over the region. It is a menace in most quiet waters and control has proved very costly. Flowers from this country all possess 3 stamens which are longer than the style but it was seen that in some Zimbabwean collections the style was exerted beyond the stamens. (Lomagundi district, Hunyani River, Phipps 2491, Jacobsen 2433; see also Wild, Harmful Aquatic Plants, Africa and Madagascar, t. 1; 1961). Schürhoff in Ber. dt. bot. Ges. 40: 60 (1922) established that the pollen is sterile, the seeds developing apomictically (agamospermy). Map 53.

922

3. PONTEDERIA

Pontederia L., Sp. Pl. 288 (1753); Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 3, 2: 837 (1883); Schwartz in Natürl. PflFam. edn 15a: 188 (1930); Rendle, Class. Flow. Pl. 1: 281 (1953); Lowden in Rhodora 75: 426–487 (1973). Type species: *P. cordata* L.

Perennial herbaceous hydrophytes, terrestrial or free-floating. *Leaves* usually exserted. *Inflorescence* with numerous sessile, clustered flowers forming a dense blue or rarely white spike. *Flowers* with perianth forming a tube and limb somewhat bilabiate, middle lobe of upper 3 wider and with a central blotch; lower 3 similar; lower part of perianth persistent, enveloping utricle. *Stamens* 6, unequal, anther-locules opening by slits. *Ovary* 1-locular; ovule 1, pendulous; style slender, short, medium or long; stigma apical. *Utricle* winged. *Chromosomes*: n = 8.

An American genus with 5 species. The species below has become naturalized in some areas of the Republic.

Named after Giulio Pontedera, a professor of Botany in Padua, 1688–1757.

Pontederia cordata L., Sp. Pl. 288 (1753); Lam., Tabl. Encycl. 2, t. 225 (1797); Ker-Gawl. in Curtis's bot. Mag. 29, t. 1156 (1808); Solms-Laub. in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 4: 532 (1883); R. W. Sm. in Bot. Gaz. 25: 324 (1898), l.c. 45: 338 (1908); Coker, l.c. 44: 293 (1907); Schwartz in Natürl. PflFam. edn 2, 15a: 188 (1930). Type: LINN 407.42 (LINN, hol.; photo.).

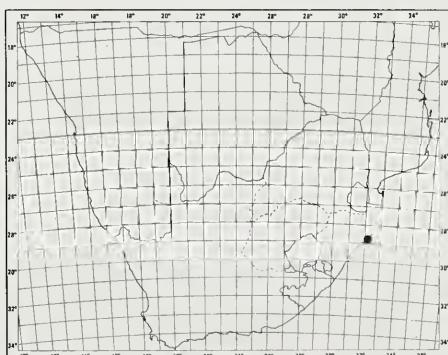
var. *ovalis* (Mart.) Solms in A. DC., Monogr. Phan. 4: 533 (1883). Type: Brazil, Martius s.n. (M, holo.).

P. ovalis Mart. in Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 7: 1140 (1830).

Rooted herbaceous hydrophyte 1–2 m tall, with a horizontal rhizome, forming colonies. Stems long, sympodial, 1-leaved, leaves erect, exserted, with short petiole forming dilated sheath at base; lamina cordate (in typical variety) to ovate or 'lanceolate' (in var. *ovalis*), c. 230 × 70 mm, firm, smooth. Flowering stem emerging from sheathing base of leaf and about as long; peduncle short, pubescent, enveloped by large sheathing bract. Spike cylindrical, up to c. 100 mm long and 20 mm broad, flowers dense, clustered, blue, rarely white. Perianth c. 15 mm long, shortly pubescent on outside, funnel-shaped, upper lip broader than side-lobes, with yellow

blotch in centre. Stamens unequal, upper shorter, included, lower exserted, filaments filiform, pubescent. Ovary: abortive carpels surviving as ridges on walls of ovary; style long or short, slender; stigma apical. Utricle enveloped by accrescent base of perianth. Fig. 20.

South America, naturalized in North America. A well known decorative, cultivated aquatic, common in parks and gardens, recently found growing wild along riverbanks in Kwazulu; also said to occur in the eastern Cape. Common name in America: Pickerell Weed. Map 54.



MAP 54.—*Pontederia cordata*



FIG. 20.—*Pontederia cordata*: a, flowering stem, $\times 0,5$; b, flower, $\times 2,5$ (*Mauve 5442*).

Voucher: *Musil* 124.

R. W. Smith in Bot. Gaz. 25: 324 (1898) observed that the pollen of this species is sterile. Coker in Bot. Gaz. 44: 293 (1907) described the development of the seed.

924

4. HETERANTHERA

Heteranthera Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. chil. Prodri. 9, t. 2 (1794); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 1 (1897); Verdc. in F.T.E.A. Pontederiaceae: 6, t. 3 (1968); Podlech in F.S.W.A. 154: 2 (1969); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 913 (1976); nom. cons. Type species: *H. reniformis* Ruiz & Pav.

Perennial aquatic herbs, rhizomatous, rooting in mud. Leaves with long, swollen, spongy petiole with expanded sheathing base; blade cordate-hastate or ovate, floating or occasionally all leaves submerged, linear. Flowers small, in a terminal spike, shortly raised above surface of water, rarely reduced to 1–2, occasionally some cleistogamous. Perianth regular or nearly so, salver- or funnel-shaped, blue, mauve, violet or white, accrescent. Stamens 3 (1 in cleistogamous flowers), exserted; filaments arising from throat of tube; median stamen occasionally longer; anthers dorsifixated, opening by longitudinal slits. Ovary imperfectly 3-locular with 3 parietal, multi-ovulate placentas; style filiform; stigma small. Capsule oblong or terete; seeds numerous, ovoid.

A genus of about 10 species, mostly American; also in tropical Africa; one of these found as far south as South West Africa/Namibia and Transvaal. The name refers to the dimorphous anthers.

Heteranthera callifolia Kunth, Enum. Pl. 4: 121 (1843); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 1 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 2 (1901); Hepper in F.W.T.A. edn 2, 3: 111 (1968); Verdc. in F.T.E.A. Pontederiaceae: 6, fig. 3 (1968); Podlech in F.S.W.A. 154: 2 (1969). Type: Senegal, Sieber 51 (P, holo.; K).

H. kotschyana Fenzl ex Solms-Laub. in Schweinf., Beitr. Fl. Aethiop. 1: 205 (1867); N. E. Br. in F.C. 7: 2 (1897). Type: Sudan Republic, Kordofan, by Mulbes at Obeid, Cienkowsky 378 (W, holo.).

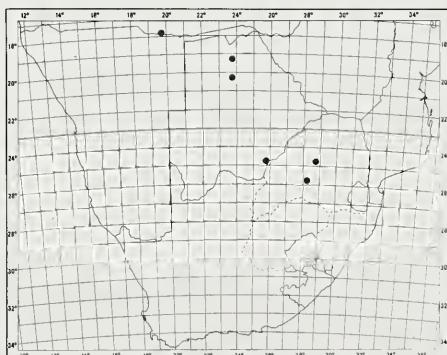
Somewhat fleshy, creeping aquatic herbs up to c. 0,3 m tall, rooting at nodes, roots densely covered with short rootlets; exposed parts dying back in dry season, rhizomes probably perennial. Leaves with erect, hollow petioles up to c. 200 mm long, and cordate, floating blades c. 50 mm long; old leaf-sheaths purple-tinged. Spikes up to 10-flowered, minutely glandular-pubescent, just raised above water. Normal flowers subregular; perianth-tube c. 10 mm long, lobes 6, more or less equal, narrowly ovate, 5 mm long, white, blue, mauve or violet. Stamens exserted from tube placed on anterior side; filaments inserted on tube, white or blue; anthers yellow, reflexed, dorsifixated near base. Ovary ovoid; style deflected to one side, short; stigma small. Capsule cylindrical, apiculate, c. 10 mm long, ensheathed by accrescent perianth-tube; walls disintegrating at ma-

Both var. *cordata* and var. *ovalis* have been introduced into Southern Africa. So far only var. *ovalis* has been found growing wild in Kwazulu. The typical variety, like var. *ovalis*, has pubescent peduncles, a fact not mentioned by Lowden (1973).

turity; seeds typical. Cleistogamous flower solitary, hidden inside spathe of spike, which in turn is subtended by leaf-sheath. Capsule c. 15 mm long, larger and with more seeds than in that of normal flowers. Buds in lower leaf-axils occasionally forming vegetative shoots. Fig. 21.

Recorded from South West Africa/Namibia, Botswana and the Transvaal. Widespread in subtropical and tropical Africa. In swampy areas, vleis, pans or rock pools which become dry in winter. Map 55.

Vouchers: Dinter 7353; Germishuizen 36; Schoenfeld S814; Smith 496; Theron 2980.



MAP 55.—*Heteranthera callifolia*

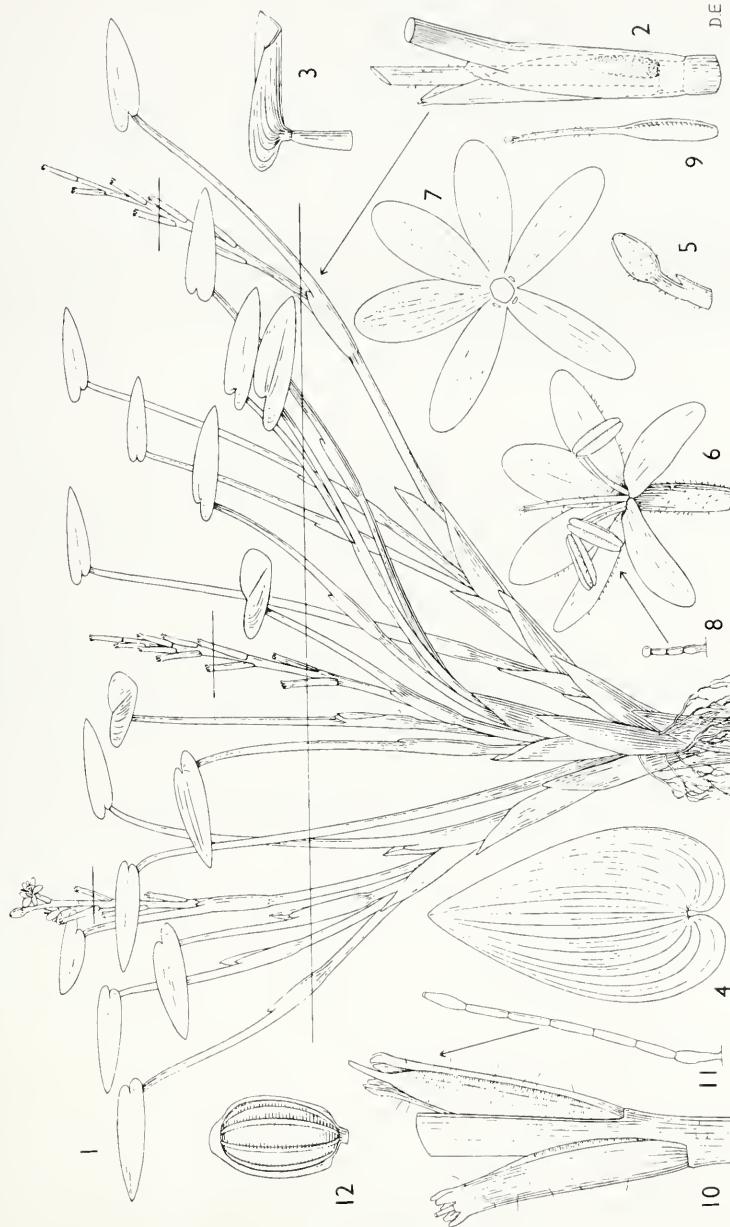


FIG. 21.—*Heteranthera callitricha*: 1, habit, $\times 0.5$; 2, detail of leaf-sheaths, $\times 1$; 3, upper part of petiole and base of leaf-blade, $\times 1$; 4, leaf-blade, surface view, $\times 1$; 5, bud, $\times 4$; 6, flower, $\times 4$; 7, perianth, detached and flattened, $\times 4$; 8, glandular hair from perianth, $\times 40$; 9, gynoecium, $\times 4$; 10, part of inflorescence with two capsules, $\times 2$; 11, glandular hair from perianth remnants sheathing capsule, $\times 40$; 12, seed, $\times 22$ (1–4, 10–12, from Polhill & Pauilo 1704; 5–9, from Polhill & Pauilo 2168). Reproduced from the Flora of Tropical East Africa with permission of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

JUNCACEAE

by A. A. OBERMEYER

Annual or perennial rhizomatous hydrophytic herbs often with aerenchymatous tissue, or with a woody stem bearing an apical leaf-rosette (*Prionium*). Leaves grass-like, or tubular and pungent, sometimes septate, lower ones often reduced to cataphylls; or in *Prionium* ovate-acuminate, hard, spinous. Flowers bracteate, on long, usually naked peduncles, in terminal or pseudolateral panicles (anthelae) or congested into capitula. Perianth small, regular, bisexual, marcescent. Tepals with 3 outer and 3 inner subsimilar, glumaceous, green or brown. Stamens (3)6, hypogynous; filaments filiform or trigonous; anthers 2-thealous, basifixated, introrse, dehiscing longitudinally; pollen in tetrads. Ovary 1- or 3-locular; ovules 3-many, biseriate, basal, axile or parietal; style present or 0; stigmas 3. Capsule 1-3-locular, dehiscing loculicidally; seeds very small, 3-many, ovoid, obovoid, globose, spindle-shaped or compressed, often with basal and/or apical appendages, occasionally becoming mucilaginous.

Genera 8, species about 300, cosmopolitan, in temperate or cold regions; 3 genera in Southern Africa; usually hydrophytes, anemophilous or dispersed by animals (in cases where the seeds become mucilaginous).

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 Robust perennial, caulescent plants with an apical leaf-rosette; leaves serrate | 1. Prionium |
| 1 Rushes, perennial or annual, with basal, entire leaves: | |
| 2 Leaves glabrous; leaf-sheaths usually open; flowers in decompound inflorescences to much reduced single capitula; capsules many-seeded | 2. Juncus |
| 2 Leaves with long, soft, inconspicuous, scattered hairs; leaf-sheaths closed; flowers in an oblong, compact head; capsules 3-seeded | 3. Luzula |

930

1. PRIONIUM

Prionium E. Mey. in Linnaea 7: 130 (1832); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 408 (1875) and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 41 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 28 (1897); Adamson in Adamson & Salter, Fl. Cape Penins. 161 (1950); Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 65-69, etc. (1969); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 914 (1976). Type species: *Prionium serratum* (L. f.) Drège ex E. Mey.

Robust stoloniferous perennials with leaves in dense apical rosettes. Stems stout, erect, branched only basally, densely covered with black fibrous remains of old leaves. Leaves long, rigid, with tubular sheathing base. Inflorescence a large, much branched terminal panicle; peduncle exserted, trigonous; side branches and branchlets bearing few- to many-flowered fascicles; bracts funnel-shaped, caudate. Flowers shortly pedicelled. Tepals sub-equal, ovate, rigid, brown. Stamens 6, usually exserted; filaments filiform; anthers basifixated, oblong, with opposing locules, opening lengthwise. Ovary ovoid, 3-locular; ovules 3-6 in lower half of each locule, axile; style short or 0; stigmatic branches 3, thick, papillate. Capsule obovoid, tricostate; seeds 1(-2) per locule, ovoid-oblong.

Species 1, endemic in the Cape and southern Natal.

Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 65-69, etc. (1969) would prefer to place this genus in a family of its own.

The name *Prionium* is derived from the Greek *prion*, a saw.

Prionium serratum (L. f.) Drège ex E. Mey. in Drège, Zwei Pfl. Doc. 10 (1843); Hook. in Hooker, Lond. J. Bot. 9: 173 (1857); Hook. f. in Curtis's bot. Mag. t. 5722 (1868). Type: Cape, Thunberg, LINN 449: 50 (LINN, holo., PRE, photo.!).

Juncus serratum L. f., Suppl. 208 (1782).

Prionium palmita E. Mey. in Linnaea 7: 131 (1832); Kunth, Enum. 3: 315 (1841); Bak. in F.C. 7: 28 (1897). Type: Cape, Table Mountain, Ecklon (S. holo.).

Stems up to about 2 m high, 50-100 mm in diameter. Leaves linear-acuminate, up to 1

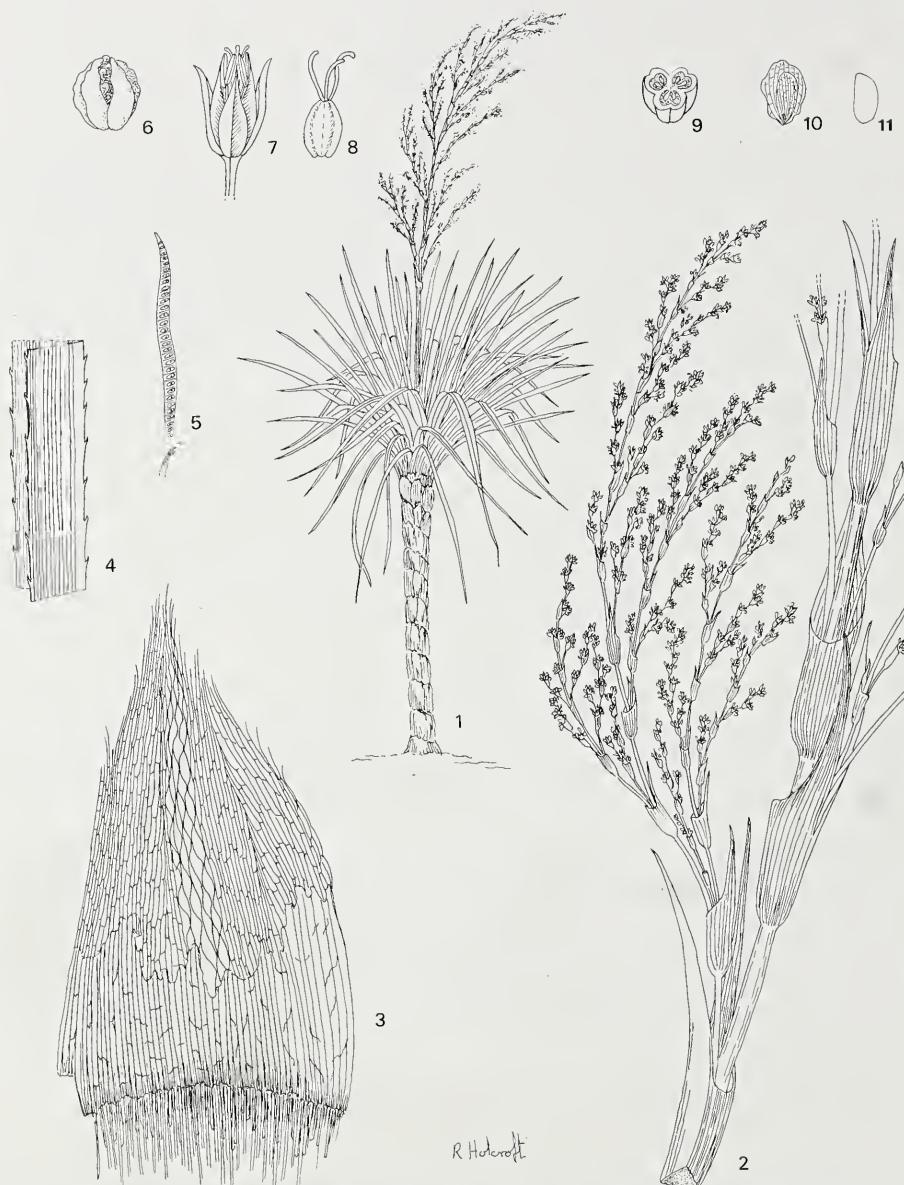


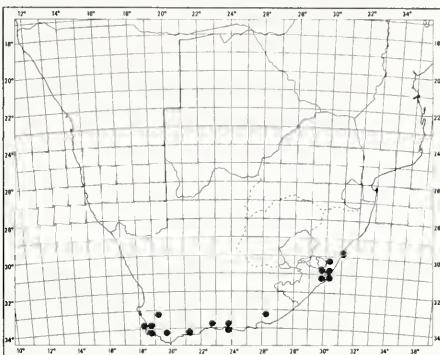
FIG. 22.—*Prionium serratum*: 1, habit (much reduced, after photo, Strey 8288); 2, flowering twig, $\times 0.4$ (Strey 8288); 3, fibrous remains of leaf base spread out, $\times 0.6$; 4, part of leaf showing serrate margin, $\times 1.2$; 5, transverse section of leaf showing fibrovascular bundles, $\times 3.5$; 6, ripe fruit, carpels dehiscing at ventral suture, showing seeds, $\times 4$; 7, flower, $\times 3$; 8, ovary, $\times 3$; 9, ovary (transverse section), $\times 7$; 10, seed with loose envelope, $\times 7.6$; 11, seed after removal of envelope, $\times 7.6$ (figures 3–6; 9 & 10 after Marloth, *The Flora of South Africa* 4: 72, fig. 19; 7 & 8 after Strey 7764; 11 after Marloth 467).

m long and up to 80 mm broad near the base, margins sharply serrulate. *Inflorescence* erect, up to 0,5 m high; branches ascending, c. 0,2 m long, bearing numerous flowering branchlets c. 40 mm long. *Flowers* in lateral fascicles surrounded below by funnelform, caudate bracts, diminishing in size towards the apex. *Perianth* segments acute, c. 3 mm long, bright brown. *Stamens* as long as perianth or slightly longer. *Ovary* ovoid, obtusely 3-angled. Fig. 22.

An aquatic or semi-aquatic, common in the southern Cape, often choking rivers; along the coast and further inland as far as Tulbagh and Ceres; in the S.E. Cape it has been collected at Howieson's Poort, and in the Transkei at Lusikisiki. Frequent also in southern Natal, along the coast and further inland. Map 56.

Vouchers: Codd 9704; Galpin 4780; Marloth 467, 5164b; Mauve & Hugo 121; Miller 154; Schonland 3306; Strey 7764; 8288.

The leaves contain strong fibres and were formerly used for plaiting straw hats. Common name: Palmiet.



MAP 56.—*Prionium serratum*

936

2. JUNCUS

Juncus L., Sp. Pl. 325 (1753); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 393 (1875), and in Bot. Jb. 12: 167 (1890), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 98 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 17 (1897), and in F.T.A. 7: 92 (1897); Vierhapper in Natürl. PflFam. edn 2, 15a: 214 (1930); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 1 (1935); Weim. in Svensk bot. Tidskr. 40: 141 (1946); Adamson in Adamson & Salter, Fl. Cape Penins. 161 (1950); Snogerup, Flora Iran. Juncaceae: 1 (1971); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 914 (1976). Type species: *Juncus acutus* L.

Annuals or perennials, stiff and pungent, rush- or grass-like, rhizomatous, usually tufted, glabrous. *Roots* thin and numerous or, in perennials growing in saline habitats, thick and woody, covered by a dense velamen of root-hairs. *Leaves* basal or on stolons, many to few—1 per shoot, flat and soft or cylindric, rigid and often pungent; in subgenus *Septati* transversely septate; lower leaves often reduced to cataphylls; sheaths open, rarely cylindrical at first, often long and auriculate. *Flowers* proterogynous, occasionally cleistogamous, or turning into vegetative buds which form new plants; actinomorphic, subtended by 3 or 1 prophylls; arranged in much branched dichasias or reduced to a solitary capitulum; the flowers in clusters, capitula or solitary but congested on secund, spicate branchlets. *Tepals* glumaceous, narrowly ovate, usually with a broad firm midrib and membranous sides, outer usually longer, enveloping inner, often aristate; inner shorter, often broader, rarely enlarging in fruit, apex acute or aristate. *Stamens* 6, or rarely 3 inner aborted, hypogynous, shorter than tepals (in S. African species); filaments filiform, very short or longer; anthers basifix, introrse, bilocular, dehiscing longitudinally; pollen in tetrads. *Ovary* unilocular initially (and remaining so in subgenus *Septati*), becoming 3-locular in most species by centripetal development of placental ridges meeting in centre to form an axis; style long to short or 0; stigmas 3, short and often convolute, to very long and exserted, often red, with long glutinous papillae. *Capsule* 1–3-locular or tri-septate, loculicidal with placental axis splitting down centre or rarely remaining intact; seeds minute, very numerous, globose to ellipsoid or obconic, one side sometimes flattened, reticulate or striate, scobiform or smooth, in some species covered with a thin hygroscopic membrane.

Species about 250; cosmopolitan but predominantly in temperate climates. In Southern Africa 21 species; in wet surroundings such as riverbanks, marshes, sandy beaches, saltpans, or in temporary moist depressions along roads, fields and open spaces, often covering vast areas. Flowering usually in spring.

The name *Juncus* is derived from the Latin 'jungere' meaning to join, and refers to its use in ancient times for producing plaited mats, chairseats, etc. The pith was used as a wick. It is also suitable for paper making.

- 1 Each flower subtended by a bract and 2 bracteoles:
- 2 Leaves flat or semiterete, grooved; flowers in divergent or unilateral, secund spikes; cataphylls 0 or small (subgenus *Poophylli* Buchen.):
- 3 Annuals, small; stems leafy, all flowering freely; lamina flat, grass-like; without cataphylls 1. *J. bufonius*
- 3 Perennials; leaves at or near base, flat or semiterete; flowers on bare scapes; cataphylls present:
- 4 Leaves grass-like, flat; flowers in loose terminal panicles; tepals spreading, overtopping capsules 2. *J. tenuis*
- 4 Leaves semiterete, sulcate, firm; flowers pseudolateral, subtending bract forming continuation of stem; tepals about as long as capsules:
- 5 Plants up to 0,6 m tall, sclerotic; tepals 5 mm long; flowering in spring 3. *J. imbricatus*
- 5 Plants up to 0,25 m tall, softer; tepals 3 mm long; flowering in autumn 4. *J. capillaceus*
- 2 Leaves cylindric, cauliniform, pungent, surrounded below by sheathing cataphylls; inflorescence pseudolateral, subtending bract forming continuation of stem (subgenus *Genuini* Buchen.):
- 6 Stamens 3; tepals 2 mm long, spreading; pith continuous; capsule obtuse, thin 5. *J. effusus*
- 6 Stamens 6; tepals 4 mm long, erect; pith with lacunae; capsule acute, hard 6. *J. inflexus*
- 1 Each flower subtended by a single bract:
- 7 Leaves few, cylindric, hard and pungent or softer and acute; cataphylls well developed, sheathing; perennials:
- 8 Leaves non-septate, basal, rigid, pungent; flowers clustered in compound, pseudolateral inflorescences; seeds appendaged or apiculate (subgenus *Thalassici* Buchen.):
- 9 Capsule globose, exserted from perianth; inner tepals with apical hyaline auricles 7. *J. acutus*
- 9 Capsule subterete, triangular, about as long or just exserted from perianth; inner tepals with a straight, narrow, hyaline margin:
- 10 Inflorescence usually plumose, compact, flowers in glomerules; capsule as long as perianth; seed apiculate; a coastal species, rarely inland 8. *J. kraussii* subsp. *kraussii*
- 10 Inflorescence more loosely branched, with flowers 1–few, on shorter and longer side branchlets; capsule exserted; seed appendaged; in brackish areas or saltfans in the interior 9. *J. rigidus*
- 8 Leaves septate, cauliniform, fairly soft and pointed; flowers in capitula on divaricate terminal inflorescences; seeds apiculate (subgenus *Septati* Buchen.):
- 11 Flowering stem with 1 long leaf; capsule tri-locular; medulla of stem consisting of a central and lateral airspaces 10. *J. punctorioides*
- 11 Flowering stem with 3–5 leaves; capsule unilocular; medulla of stem with a central cavity only:
- 12 Capsule ovoid, obtuse, enclosed in perianth 11. *J. oxycarpus*
- 12 Capsule cylindrical, beaked, exserted from perianth 12. *J. exsertus*
- 7 Leaves many, flat or channeled, basal, not septate; cataphylls absent; flowers in capitula; perennials or annuals with many thin roots (subgenus *Graminifolii* Buchen.):
- 13 Perennials; flowers in terminal panicles; capitula dense to few-flowered:
- 14 Leaves broad, soft, flat, rosulate; plants repert 13. *J. lomatophyllum*
- 14 Leaves grass-like, linear-acuminate to filiform; plants erect, tufted:
- 15 Style and stigmas long, red, much exserted; anthers longer than short filaments; perianth 4–5 mm long 14. *J. capensis*
- 15 Style 0 or very short; stigmas spreading on ovary; anthers short, as long as filaments; perianth 3 mm long 15. *J. dregeanus*
- 13 Annuals; capitula solitary or in panicles, many- to few-flowered:
- 16 Stamens 6:
- 17 Capitula solitary or rarely with 1–2 smaller younger ones, brush-like; plants scabrid; capsule cylindrical 19. *J. scabriusculus*
- 17 Capitula in panicles:
- 18 Anthers small, as long as filaments; style and stigmas short; capitula small, few-flowered, cup-shaped; thin wiry plants 18. *J. rupestris*
- 18 Anthers long on very short filaments; style and stigmas long, exserted; capitula many-flowered:
- 19 Capsule shortly beaked; capitula with flowers closely pressed together; tepals aristate; inner acute, enlarging with age, outstripping outer 16. *J. cephalotes*
- 19 Capsule with a long beak; capitula with narrow flowers squarrosely arranged, shortly pedicelled; tepals long, aristate 17. *J. stenopetalus*
- 16 Stamens 3, rarely 6; plants with capitulum pseudolateral:
- 20 Subtending bract exserted, forming continuation of stem; cosmopolitan 20. *J. capitatus*
- 20 Subtending bract very short; Namaqualand 21. *J. obliquus*

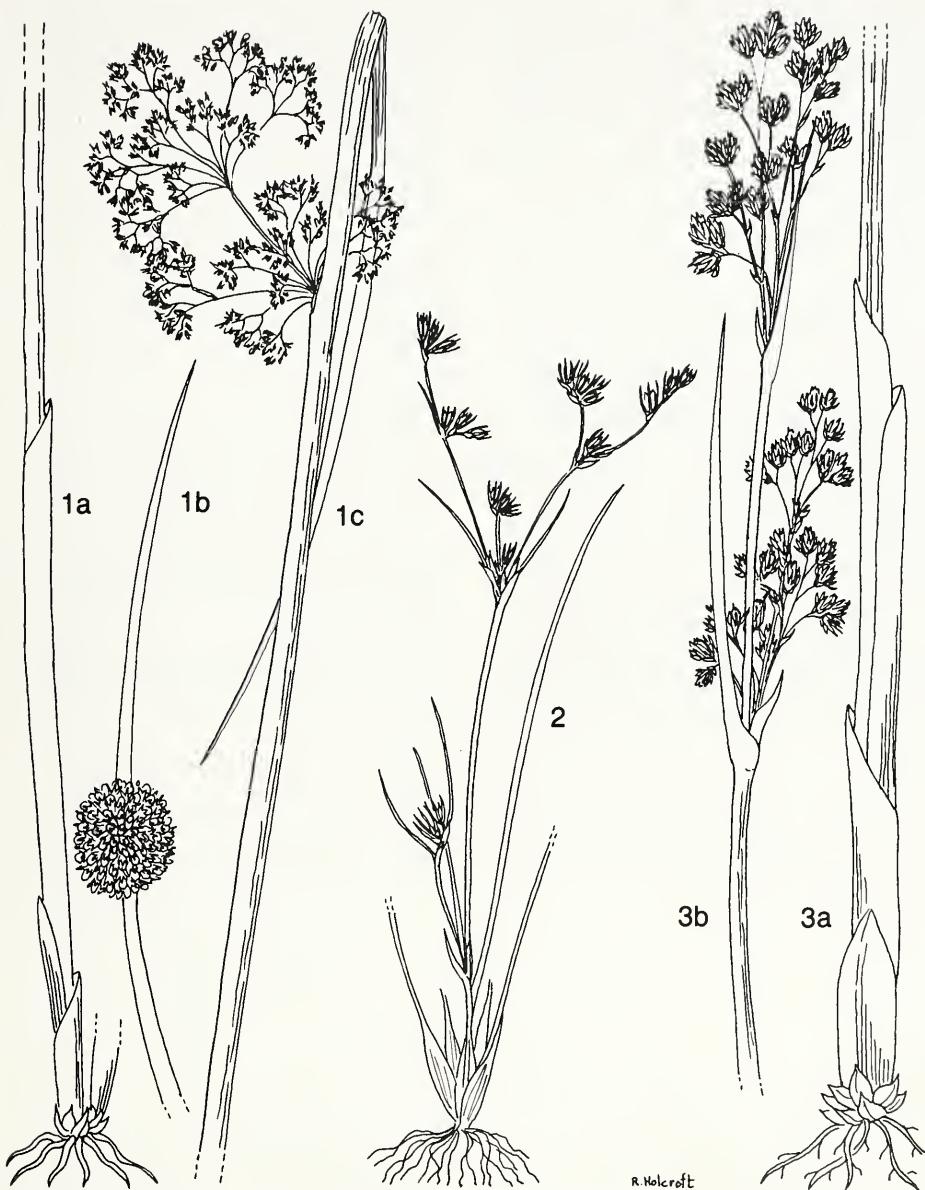


FIG. 23.—1, *Juncus effusus*: 1a, basal part of plant, $\times 0.5$; 1b, inflorescence in bud, $\times 1$; 1c, mature inflorescence, $\times 0.5$ (*Behr* 156). 2, *J. bufonius*: habit, $\times 1$ (*Hugo* 688). 3, *J. rigidus*: 3a, basal part of plant, $\times 1$; 3b, inflorescence, $\times 0.5$ (*Louw* 1145).

R. Holcroft

1. *Juncus bufonius* L., Sp. Pl. 328 (1753); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 416 (1875), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 105 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 23 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 3 (1935); Carter in F.T.E.A. Juncaceae: 2 (1966); M. Friedrich et al. in F.S.W.A. 156: 2 (1967); Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 27, etc. (1969). Type: Europe, LINN 449.24 (LINN, lecto.).

J. dinteri V. Poelln. in Feddes Reprint 48: 173 (1940). Type: South West Africa/Namibia, Garies, Dinter 4254 (B, holo.).

Annuals, tufted, soft, 30–300 mm tall. Leaves few, radical and caudine, narrowly linear-acuminate, with an orange, loosely sheathing base. Flowers in leafy panicles or lateral secund spikes, sessile, solitary; bracts 3, hyaline. Tepals c. 5 mm long, green with a hyaline border, outer aristate, inner shorter, acute. Stamens 6(–3), short; anthers about as long as filaments. Ovary 3-locular; style and stigmas about as long as perianth. Capsule included, ellipsoid, obtuse; seed obovoid, c. 0,4 mm long, base rounded, apex truncate, ribbed, pale brown, becoming mucilaginous when wet. Fig. 23: 2.

An innocuous introduced weed fairly frequent in disturbed places in the south-western Cape. Also recorded from the Orange Free State and Natal where it is rare. Cosmopolitan in temperate regions. Flowering in spring. Map 57.

Vouchers: Acocks 17429; Esterhuysen 12638; Petersen 16; Potts 2870; Sim in PRE 38245.

2. *Juncus tenuis* Willd., Sp. Pl. 2: 214 (1799); Buchen. in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 115 (1906). Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 25, etc. (1969); Hilliard & Burtt in Notes

R. bot. Gdn Edinb, 40, 2: 280 (1982). Type: America (B, Willd. Herb. 6888).

Perennials, tufted, up to 0,4 m tall; rhizomes compact; roots thin. Leaves narrowly linear-acuminate, grass-like, light green, sheathing bases auriculate. Flowers in exserted, compound, irregular dichasias, lowest bracts much longer than few-flowered, contracted, secund spikelets borne on branchlets of varying length; floral bracts small, acute. Tepals linear-acuminate, 3–4 mm long, aristate, green with hyaline margin. Stamens 6, short; anthers shorter than filaments. Ovary short; style and stigmas shorter than tepals. Capsule globose, 3,5 mm in diam.; seeds obliquely obovate, c. 0,35 mm long, light brown with short white apiculus, becoming mucilaginous when wetted.

A species described from America, now widespread in South America, Europe, Australia and elsewhere. Recently collected in the eastern Transvaal and the Natal Drakensberg at high altitudes. Map 57.

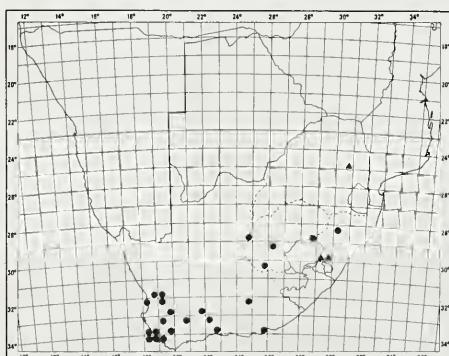
Vouchers: Acocks 22141; Killick & Vahrmeijer 3791; Musil 258, 267; Werdermann & Oberdieck 1448.

The minute seeds, which become mucilaginous and sticky when moistened, can be easily transported by migratory wading birds.

3. *Juncus imbricatus* La Harpe, Monogr. Joncées: 149 (1827). Type: South America, Commerson s.n. (G).

J. chamissonis Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 348 (1841); Adamson in S. Afr. J. Sci. 28: 251 (1931), and in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 4 (1935). *J. imbricatus* var. *chamissonis* (Kunth) Buchen. in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 122 (1906). Type: Chile, Chamiso s.n. (B†).

Sclerotic, caespitose perennials up to 0,6 m tall. Rhizome compact, fibrous, with hard, woody roots densely covered by root-hairs. Leaves basal, 1–2 per shoot, filiform, sulcate, erect, expanded at base into tight auriculate sheaths; cataphylls present. Inflorescence pseudolateral, many-flowered, lowest bract forming continuation of stem, short or exserted; floral bracts and bracteoles short. Flowers solitary, secundly arranged on few to many short, lateral rachides. Tepals ovate-acute, 4–5 mm long, shiny, subequal, hard. Stamens 6, short; anthers and filaments about equally long. Ovary ellipsoid; style 0; stigmas c. 1 mm long. Capsule narrowly ovoid-triangular, 5 mm long, truncate, exserted, shiny, placentas parietal, intruding, white, irregularly pectinate with seeds attached to fairly long funicles; seeds oblong-globose, 0,4 mm

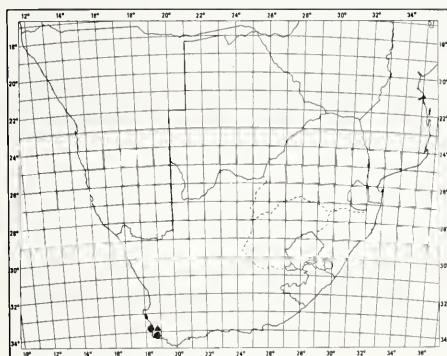


MAP 57.— ● *Juncus bufonius*
▲ *Juncus tenuis*

long, brown, apex and base with a membranous apiculus.

An introduction from South America, rarely collected around Cape Town; flowering in spring. Map 58.

Vouchers: Adamson 4, 7, 336; Mauve 5035.



MAP 58.— ● *Juncus imbricatus*
▲ *Juncus capillaceus*

4. *Juncus capillaceus* Lam., Encycl. 3: 266 (1789); Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 350 (1841); Buchen. in Bot. Jb. 12: 199 (1890), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 122 (1906); Adamson in S. Afr. J. Sci. 28: 251 (1931), and in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 5 (1935); Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 41, etc. (1969). Type: South America, Monte Video, Commerson s.n. (P, holo.).

Perennials up to 0,3 m tall. Rhizome horizontal, compressed; roots woody, covered by a thick layer of root-hairs. Shoots close together, fibrous at base. Leaves basal, 1–3 per shoot, filiform, erect, ribbed, longer than inflorescence, expanded below into tight auriculate sheaths; cataphylls present. Inflorescence pseudo-lateral, few-flowered, lowest bract long, forming continuation of stem; floral bracts and bracteoles small; flowers 2–10, solitary, secund, clustered. Tepals ovate, acute, c. 2–3 mm long, subequal. Stamens 6, very short; anthers about as long as filaments. Ovary ovoid, obtuse. Capsule ovoid, 3 mm long, obtuse to acute, enclosed in perianth; parietal placentas forming a smooth swollen ridge; funicles short; seeds ellipsoid, 0,5 mm long, brown, apex and base white-apiculate, connected by a white ridge.

An introduction from South America, collected a few times by Adamson around Cape Town in disturbed areas. Flowering and fruiting March–April. Map 58.

Vouchers: Adamson 1, 195; Mauve & Fairall 5040.

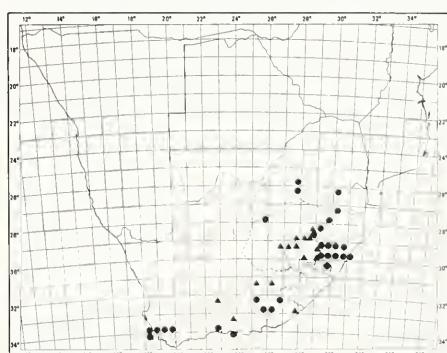
5. *Juncus effusus* L., Sp. Pl. 326 (1753); Bak. in F.C. 7: 18 (1897); Buchen. in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 115 (1906); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 5 (1935); Weim. in Svensk bot. Tidskr. 40: 143 (1946); Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 25, etc. (1969); Carter in F.T.E.A. Juncaceae: 2 (1966). Type: Europe (LINN 449.3, lecto.).

Perennials, tufted, up to 1 m tall, variable. Rhizomes horizontal, matted; roots many, fairly thick. Leaves basal, cauliniform. Stems naked, erect, terete, 2–3 mm in diam., smooth, bright green, pith asterisciform, continuous; cataphylls 70–170 mm long, sheathing stems and leaves. Inflorescence pseudo-lateral, subtending leaf forming continuation of stem; flowers very numerous and very small, in globose to lax, decompound antheiae; bracts 3 per flower, small, hyaline. Tepals acute, c. 2–3 mm long, green, subsimilar. Stamens 3 (rarely 6); filaments about as long as anthers. Ovary obtuse; style 0; stigmas short. Capsule ovoid to rounded, retuse, membranous, pale yellowish; seeds 0,4 mm long, fusiform but bulging on one side, golden brown, reticulate with strong wavy lines, becoming mucilaginous when wet. Fig. 23: 1.

Cosmopolitan but more common in the northern hemisphere. Widespread in Africa; not common in Southern Africa. Recorded from Transvaal, Natal, Lesotho and the southern and south-western Cape; in swamps and streambeds. Flowering in spring and summer. Map 59.

Vouchers: Coetze 839; Devenish 280; Lubke 284; Mogg 877; Moll 1457.

6. *Juncus inflexus* L., Sp. Pl. 326 (1753); Butcher, New Ill. Brit. Flora 2: 682, t. 1478 (1961); Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 30, etc.



MAP 59.— ● *Juncus effusus*
▲ *Juncus inflexus*

(1969); Snogerup in Fl. Iran. Juncaceae: 8 (1971). Type: southern Europe.

J. glaucus Ehrh. var. *acutissimus* Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 417, t. 5 (as 4) (1875), and in Naturl. PflFam. 4, 36: 133 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 18 (1897). *J. acutissimus* (Buchen.) Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 6 (1935). Type: Cape, Wodehouse, Klein Buffels Vallei near Gaatjie, Drège 8796c (W, holo.!).

Perennial, tufted; rhizome matted, horizontal; roots thick. Stems up to 1 m tall, leafless, glaucous, wiry, sheathed basally with chestnut-brown, shiny cataphylls; pith interrupted. Inflorescence pseudolateral, subtending leaf forming apparent continuation of stem, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of stem; anthers compact, many-flowered, mostly on short to very short branchlets. Tepals linear, acute, outer somewhat longer, c. 4 mm long, firm, ribbed. Stamens 6, c. 2 mm long; filaments filiform, equaling anthers. Ovary cylindrical; style present with 3 long stigmas. Capsule ellipsoid, tricostate, 0,3 mm long, hard, dark brown, shiny, apiculate; seeds 0,4 mm long, ovoid, bulging unilaterally, reticulate, golden yellow, with a dark, obtuse apex and base, tips transparent.

Widespread in Europe, Africa, Asia; introduced in New Zealand; in Southern Africa predominantly along the eastern escarpment, usually at high altitudes: Orange Free State, Lesotho and the eastern Cape; locally frequent along streambanks and swamps. Flowering in spring. Map 59.

Vouchers: Acocks 18660; Flanagan 1666; Liebenberg 5834, 7018; Lubke 221.

7. *Juncus acutus* L., Sp. Pl. 325 (1753).

subsp. *leopoldii* (Parl.) Snogerup in Bot. Notiser 131: 187 (1978). Type: Cape, Ecklon & Zeyher 4308 (FI, holo., fide Snogerup in litt.).

J. leopoldii Parl. in G. bot. ital. 2: 324 (1846). *J. acutus* L. var. *leopoldii* (Parl.) Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 421, t. 5 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 19 (1897).

J. acutus sensu Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 7 (1935); Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 20, etc. (1969).

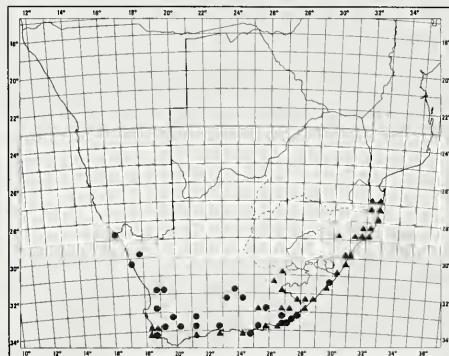
Perennial, tufted, usually tall and hard. Rhizomes horizontal, compressed; woody roots covered with a thick velamen of root-hairs. Stems 1–2 m tall, coarse, terete, smooth. Leaf one per shoot, forming a cylindric pungent blade as tall as inflorescence, below enveloped by 2–3 loose, brown, sheathing cataphylls. Flowers in pseudolateral, decompound panicles, subtending leaf forming continuation of stem; floral glomerules on

numerous ascending branches and branchlets of varying length. Tepals c. 3 mm long, canaliculate, outer somewhat shorter, apiculate, inner with membranous auricles extended above retuse mucronate apex. Stamens 6; anthers large, 1,5 mm long, red; filaments short, flat. Ovary ovoid; style short; stigmas swollen, c. 1,5 mm long, red, just exserted. Capsule exserted, globose, c. 4,5 mm diam., apiculate, shiny, reddish brown; seed allantoid, c. 1 mm long, with a white membranous appendage on either side.

Widespread in temperate zones of the Western Hemisphere. Confined to the Cape Province where it is known from the north, east and south-west but not yet from the Peninsula. Halophytic, forming large colonies. Flowering in spring. Map 59.

Vouchers: Acocks 16339; Liebenberg 6696; M. Schlechter 20; Sim 162; Van Breda 58.

8. *Juncus kraussii* Hochst. in Flora 28: 342 (1845); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 418, t. 4 (1875), and in Bot. Jb.



MAP 60.—● *Juncus acutus* subsp. *leopoldii*
▲ *Juncus kraussii*

12: 255 (1890), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 153 (1906); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 8 (1935) including vars *effusus* Adamson and *parviflorus* Adamson. Type: Cape, Tsitsikamma, Krauss s.n. (G!; W, iso.!).

J. sprengelii Schultes & Schultes f. in Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 7, 2: 1655 (1830), non rite publ.; nom. prov. Type: Cape, Ecklon 903.

J. maritimus sensu auct., non Lam., p. p.; Bak. in F.C. 7: 19 (1897).

J. fasciculiflorus Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 8 (1935). Type: Cape, Ceres, Swartruggens by Waterfall, Adamson 123 (BOL, holo.!).

Perennials, tufted, hard, dark green, c. 1 m or more tall. *Rhizomes* compact, horizontal; thick roots covered with velamen of root-hairs. *Stems* erect, terete, hard. *Leaves* cauliform, terete, pungent, few per shoot, about as long as stems, sheaths auriculate; cataphylls shiny. *Inflorescence* pseudolateral, the subtending bract forming a continuation of the stem; plumose, decompound with the many branches and branchlets of different lengths. *Flowers* in compact clusters of 3–6. *Tepals* linear-acuminate, c. 3 mm long, hard with age. *Stamens* 6, anthers c. 2 mm long with short filaments. *Ovary* ovoid; style short; stigmas exserted. *Capsule* narrowly ellipsoid, 3-angled, apiculate, woody, shiny brown, enclosed in perianth or slightly longer; seeds ellipsoid with one side bulging, 0,6 mm long, funicle and apex pointed, short, with a white membranous connecting ridge, reticulate, brown.

A widespread south circumpolar species also occurring in Australia and South America. Widespread in Southern Africa, from the Cape Peninsula eastwards along the coast to Natal and Mozambique. The furthest inland record appears to be from Dalton Bridge, Bushmans River in Natal. Forming large colonies, halophytic. Flowering in early summer. Map 60.

Vouchers: *Acocks* 10657; *Adamson* 122; *Flanagan* 3437; *Musil* 147; *Taylor* 6667; *Ward* 616.

9. *Juncus rigidus* Desf., Fl. Atlant. 1: 312 (1800); Snogerup in Fl. Iran. Juncaceae: 4, t. 1, f. 1 (1971). Type: Africa boreo-occidentalis, collector unknown (P, in Herb. Fl. Atlant., teste Snogerup).

J. caffer Bertol. in Memorie R. Accad. Sci. Ist. Bologna, sér. 3: 253 (1851). Type: Mozambique, Inhambane, Fornasinio s.n. (BOLO, holo.).

J. maritimus Lam. var. *arabicus* Aschers. & Buchen. in Boiss., Fl. Or. 5: 354 (1882). *J. arabicus* (Aschers. & Buchen.) Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 10 (1935); M. Friedrich et al. in F.S.W.A. 156: 2 (1967). Type: Egypt, Hausknecht (BM; K; G-Boiss.).

J. maritimus sensu Bak. in F.C. 7: 19 (1897) and in F.T.A. 8: 93 (1901), non Lam.

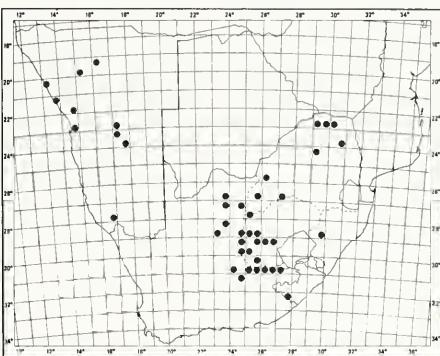
Perennial, tufted, hard, with coarse, compact horizontal rhizomes and thick roots covered with a velamen of root hairs. *Stems* up to 1,5 m tall, terete, hard. *Leaves* terete, pungent, as long as stems, sheaths auriculate; cataphylls present. *Inflorescence* pseudolateral with subtending bract forming continuation of stem, decompound, interrupted, many-flowered. *Flowers* usually solitary or 2–few together on branchlets of varying lengths. *Tepals* linear-acuminate, with mem-

branous margins, 4–5 mm long, usually straw-coloured. *Stamens* 6; filaments short; anthers c. 1 mm long. *Ovary* ovoid; style short; stigmas about as long as style, usually exserted sideways. *Capsule* narrowly cylindrical, tricostate, acute, light brown, exserted from perianth; seeds somewhat fusiform with funicle and apex forming long, white appendages. Fig. 23: 3.

Recorded from the Mediterranean Region and as far east as Pakistan; a widespread halophyte in Africa; in Southern Africa common in the interior, from South West Africa/Namibia to Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape; forming large colonies. Map 61.

Vouchers: *Acocks* 9702, 10847; *Merxmüller & Giess* 30654; *Van Zinderen Bakker* 94; *Verdoorn* 1024; *Wilman* in *TRV* 19814.

Closely related to *J. kraussii* (above) but the flowers more loosely arranged, the narrow capsule distinctly exserted and the seeds with long appendages on either side.



MAP 61.— *Juncus rigidus*

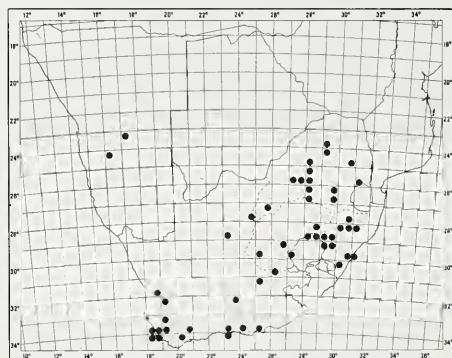
10. *Juncus punctorius* L. f., Suppl. 208 (1782); Thunb., Prodr. 1: 66 (1794); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 424, t. 8 (1875) and in Naturl. PflFam. 4, 36: 163 (1906), includ. var. *exaltatus* (Decne.) Buchen., l.c. 429, t. 8; Bak. in F.C. 7: 20 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 11 (1935); M. Friedrich et al. in F.S.W.A. 156: 3 (1967). Type: Cape Peninsula, Thunberg & Sonnerat (LINN 449.15, holo., PRE, photo.!).

Perennial, tufted, robust, hard, pale green, with horizontal woody rhizomes bearing numerous thin roots. *Flowering stem* up to 1,5 m tall, with 2–3 basal sheaths and 1 leaf arising near middle, septate with central and lateral lacunae, basal sheath obtusely auriculate. *Basal leaves* cauliform ('sterile

stems'), present beside flowering stems. *Flowers* in pseudolateral, decomound, compact to somewhat effuse panicles with up to 100 globose, compact capitula. *Tepals* 2,5 mm long, subequal, outer acute. *Stamens* with anthers about as long as filaments. *Ovary* ovoid; style and stigmas fairly long. *Capsule* ovoid, trigonous, 2,5 mm long, apiculate; seeds ovoid-globose, obtuse, with large reticulae. Fig. 24: 2.

Distribution disjunct: in South West Africa/Namibia, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Lesotho, Natal and Cape. Also known from north-eastern Africa, Algiers, Arabia and Beluchistan. A hygrophyte, forming large colonies. Flowering in summer. Map 62.

Vouchers: Adamson 14; Dieterlen 1314; Gerstner 4345; Killick 1434; Roberts 2810.



MAP 62.—*Juncus punctatorius*

11. *Juncus oxycarpus* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 336 (1841); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 431 (1875) and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 196 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 20 (1897), and in F.T.A. 8: 93 (1901); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 12 (1935); Weim. in Svensk bot. Tidskr. 40: 166 (1946) as var. *australis* Weim.; Carter in F.T.E.A. Juncaceae: 3 (1966). Syntypes: Cape, Liesbeek River, *Bergius* (B†); Berg River near Paarl, Drège s.n. (K, iso.!).

J. brevistylus Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 433, t. 8 (1875) and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 200 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 20 (1895); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 14 (1935), as *brevistylus*. Type: Cape or Natal, locality and collector unknown.

J. gentilis N.E. Br. in Kew Bull. 2: 83 (1914). Type: Transvaal, near Modderfontein, *Conrrath* 1173 (K, holo!).

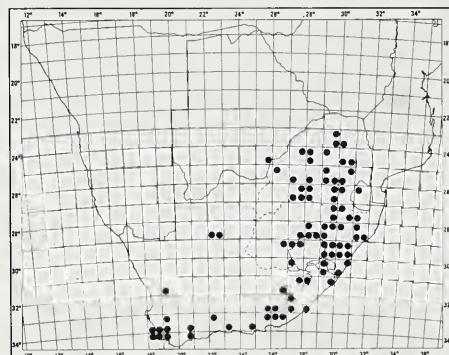
J. oxycarpus var. *microcephalus* Adamson, l.c. 13. Syntypes: Cape, Riversdale, Muir 3385 (BOL!); Grahams-town, Dyer 173 (BOL!), etc.

J. suboxycarpus Adamson, l.c. 14. Type: Natal, Clairmont, Schlechter 3043 (BOL; holo!: PRE!).

Perennial, tufted; rhizome caespitose with many thin, branched roots. *Stems* erect, 0,4–0,8 m tall, occasionally stoloniferous when in running water, dwarfed at high altitudes. *Leaves* 3–5, basal and cauline, terete, distinctly septate, apex pointed, base with open, auriculate sheaths; cataphylls 1–4, acute. *Inflorescence* exserted, decomound, divaricate, capitula globose or semiglobose, many-flowered, on wiry branchlets of varying lengths; occasionally flowers changing into vegetative buds; bracts broadly ovate, aristate, membranous. *Tepals* subequal, linear-acuminate, 3–4 mm long, aristate. *Stamens* 3 or 6; anthers shorter than filaments. *Ovary* 1-celled, ovate-acute; style short, with 3 longer red stigmas. *Capsule* unilocular, oblong-ovoid, obtuse, apiculate, trigonous, as long as perianth; seeds ovoid, 0,7 mm long; testa coarsely reticulate, with raised bars forming reticulate pattern. Fig. 24: 1.

Widespread but confined to Africa; usually in very wet areas on streambanks and in swamps. Recorded from Southern Africa to tropical eastern Africa as far as Eritrea. See also notes under *J. exsertus* (below). Map 63.

Vouchers: Acocks 20435; Compton 31285; Killick 1087; Leistner 1376; Morwe 45; Pott 5160.



MAP 63.—*Juncus oxycarpus*

12. *Juncus exsertus* Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 435, t. 5 (1875), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36: 196 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 21 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 15 (1935); M. Friedrich et al. in F.S.W.A. 156: 2 (1967). Syntypes: Cape, Swartkops River, Zeyher 103 (B†; BOL!); Worcester, at the Waterfall, Ecklon & Zeyher, pro parte

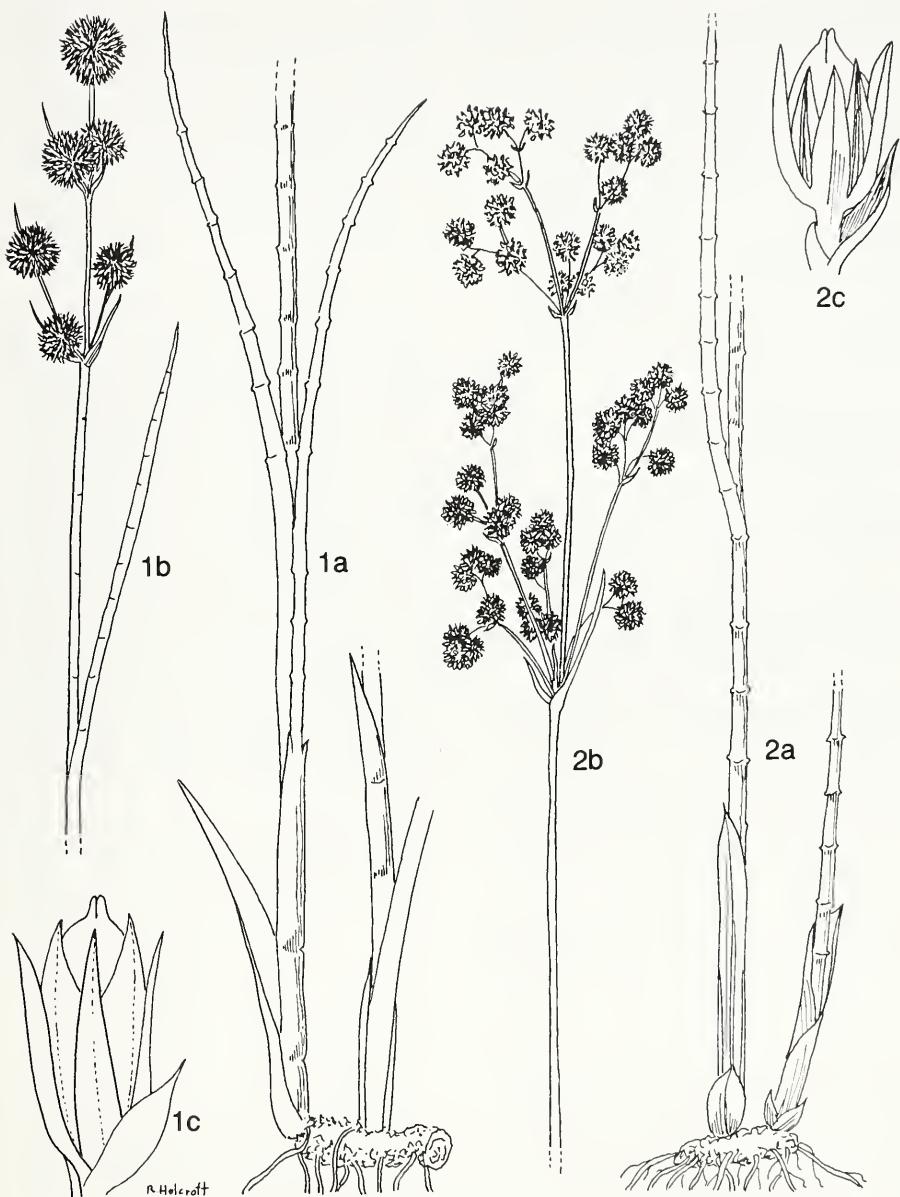
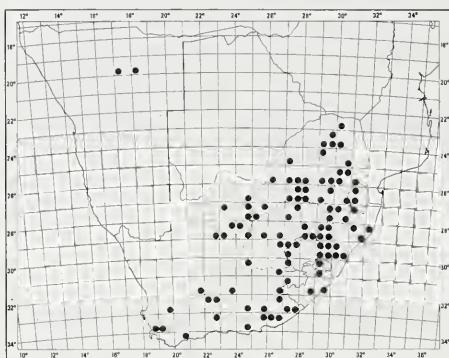


FIG. 24.—1, *Juncus oxycarpus*: 1a, part of plant, $\times 1$; 1b, part of inflorescence, $\times 0.5$; 1c, flower in fruit, $\times 0.1$ (Dieterlen 767b). 2, *J. punctorioides*: 2a, basal part of plant, $\times 0.5$; 2b, inflorescence, $\times 0.5$; 2c, fruit surrounded by tepals, $\times 10$ (Leendertz 1652).

MAP 64.—*Juncus exsertus*

(B†; PRE!); Sundays River at Graaff-Reinet, *Bolus* 188 (BOL!).

J. rostratus Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 437, t. 5 (1875), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36: 196 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 21 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 16 (1935). Syntypes: Cape, Swartkops River, Ecklon & Zeyher s.n. (S); Bashee River, Dreye 4465 (Kl; Gi).

Similar to *J. oxycarpus* (above) but capitula are usually fewer-flowered, obconic; capsules thin, slender, well exserted from perianth; raised bars forming reticulate pattern on testa of seeds ($\times 1000$ enlargement) moniliiform, not smooth. Occasionally flowers turn into vegetative buds which may form new plants.

Confined to Southern Africa and Zimbabwe. Widespread in South West Africa/Namibia, Transvaal, Swaziland, Orange Free State, Lesotho, Natal and Cape; on riverbanks or in marshes. Map 64.

Vouchers: Adamson 185; Arnold 414; Compton 27415; Lubke 286; Moll 663; Werger 299.

Weimarck in Svensk bot. Tidskr. 40: 166 (1946) considered *J. exsertus*, *J. brevistylus*, *J. rostratus* and *J. suboxycarpus* to be synonyms of *J. oxycarpus*. While *J. brevistylus* and *J. suboxycarpus* cannot be distinguished from the now ample material of *J. oxycarpus*, *J. exsertus* can usually be easily recognized. *J. rostratus*, with its exserted capsule, is a synonym of *J. exsertus*.

13. *Juncus lomatophyllus* Spreng., Neue Entdeck. 2: 108 (1821); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 466 (1875), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 247 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 27 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 18 (1935). Type: Cape Peninsula, Bergius (B†).

J. cymosus Lam., Encycl. 3: 267 (1789), nom. rej. Type: Cape, Sonnerat (P, holo., p. p., for inflorescence; leaf excluded).

J. cephalotes sensu Thunb., Prodr. 66 (1794), Fl. Cap. edn 2, 337 (1823), p. p. Type: Cape, Thunberg sheet 8709, l.h. specimen; sheet 8711.

J. capensis var. *latifolius* E. Mey. in Syn. Junc. 48 (1822). Type: Cape, Simon'sberg, Dreye aa.

J. lomatophyllus var. *aristatus* Buchen., l.c. Type: Cape, Du Toitskloof, Dreye f.

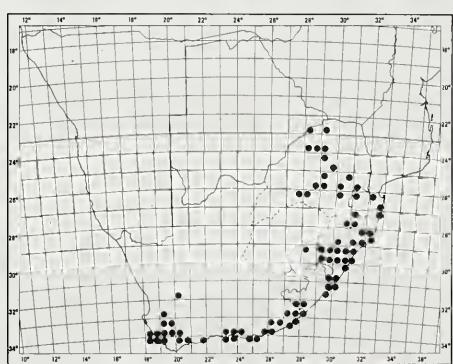
J. lomatophyllus var. *lutescens* Buchen., l.c. Type: Cape, Du Toitskloof, Dreye a.

J. viridifolius Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 20 (1935). Type: Cape, Table Mountain, Adamson 247 (BOL, holo.).

J. lomatophyllus var. *congestus* Adamson, l.c. Type: Cape, Swartberg Pass, Adamson 181 (BOL, lecto!).

Perennials with spreading to decumbent, densely leafy stolons; roots thin. Leaves sub-roseolate to spirally arranged, broadly linear, up to 200 mm long and 10–15 mm broad, flat, soft, apex pointed, base often reddish, tubular when very young, soon splitting, margin narrowly membranous. Inflorescence up to 0,75 m tall, a decompound dichasium but much reduced in montane habitats at high altitudes, subtended by a short leaf-like basal bract. Capitula semi-globose with 6–12 flowers. Tepals dark brown, outer 5 mm long, long-aristate, inner shorter, acute, margins membranous. Stamens 6; anthers 1,5 mm long, on very short filaments. Ovary 3-locular, ovoid, attenuated into a long, red style and 3 long, red, exserted stigmas 2 mm long. Capsule ovoid, rostrate, 2,5 mm long; seeds oblong-globose, 0,8 mm long, pointed on both sides, epidermis membranous, hygroscopic. Fig. 25: 4.

Widespread along the eastern escarpment in Transvaal, Swaziland, Lesotho, Natal and Cape; in the southwestern Cape from the Peninsula to Clanwilliam; also in Zimbabwe and recorded as an adventive in New Zealand.

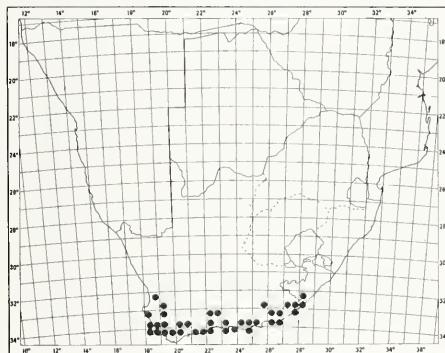
MAP 65.—*Juncus lomatophyllus*

Beside streams or in permanently wet, montane habitats. Flowering in late spring and summer. Map 65.

Vouchers: Codd & Dyer 9010; Compton 26351; Hanekom 1199; Muller 2112; Strey 9279.

A number of collections from the eastern Cape appear to be intermediate between *J. lomatophyllum* and *J. capensis* (below). Examples are *Flanagan* 1006 from near Komgha (3227DB) and *Galpin* 7682 from the Keiskamma River mouth (3327AD). These putative hybrids appear to be more upright in habit, like *J. capensis*, but the leaves are somewhat broader. The anthers are small and possibly sterile. The inflorescences resemble those of *J. lomatophyllum*. See also notes under *J. capensis* (below).

14. *Juncus capensis* Thunb., Prodr. 1: 66 (1794); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 482 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 26 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 27 (1935); Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 47, 72 (1969). Type: Cape, *Thunberg* 8702 (UPS, lecto.).



MAP 66.— *Juncus capensis*

J. sulcatus Hochst. in Krauss in Flora 28: 342 (1845). *J. capensis* subsp. *angustifolius* var. *flaccidus* forma *depauperata* Buchen., l.c. 489. Type: Cape, Tsitsikamma, Krauss s.n. (W, holo., PRE, photo., Gl!).

J. anonymous Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 304 (1855); Buchen., l.c. 478; Adamson, l.c. 26 (1935). Type: Cape, Du Toitskloof, Drège 1604a (Gl; K!; W, iso., PRE, photo., Gl!).

J. delicatus Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 2: 304 (1855). *J. capensis* subsp. *delicatus* (Steud.) Buchen., l.c. 490. *J. capensis* var. *delicatus* (Steud.) Adamson, l.c. 28. Type: Cape, Grahamstown valley, Drège 1604e (W!; Gl!, iso., PRE, photo.,!).

J. flaccidus Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 2: 303 (1855). *J. capensis* subsp. *angustifolius* var. *flaccidus* Buchen., l.c. 488. *J. capensis* var. *ecklonii* Buchen. emend. Adamson, l.c. 27 (1935), p. p. Type: Cape, Table Mountain, Bergius (W!; PRE, photo.,!).

J. indescriptus Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 2: 304 (1855); Buchen., l.c. 479; Adamson, l.c. 24 (1935). Type: Cape, Berg River near Paarl, Drège 1604h (Gl; K!; W, iso., PRE, photo.,!).

J. singularis Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 2: 302 (1855); Buchen., l.c. 438 (1875); Adamson, l.c. 30 (1935). Type: Cape, between Vanstadensberg and Bethelsdorp, Drège 1604b, pro parte (Gl; W, iso., PRE, photo.,!).

J. stenophyllum Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 2: 203 (1855); *J. capensis* subsp. *angustifolius* E. Mey. ex Buchen., p. p., l.c. 484, 485. Type: Cape, Ecklon 897, Unio itin. No. 35 (W, iso.). Steudel cited no type but refers to *J. capensis angustifolius* E. Mey. Placed under var. *ecklonii* by Buchenau and Adamson.

J. acutangulus Buchen., l.c. 480 (1975); Bak. in F.C. 7: 27 (1897). Syntypes: Cape, Somerset West, moist places on the Cape flats, Ecklon 4318 (BOL!; W!); Wynberg, Ecklon 100 (W!, PRE, photo.,!).

J. capensis subsp. *angustifolius* E. Mey. ex Buchen., p. p., l.c. 484. Type not designated.

J. capensis subsp. *angustifolius* var. *ecklonii* Buchen., l.c. 485. *J. capensis* var. *ecklonii* Buchen. emend. Adamson, l.c. 27, p. p. Type: Cape, Devil's Peak at foot, Ecklon 897, Unio itin. No. 35 (W, iso.,!).

J. capensis subsp. *angustifolius* var. *sphagnetorum* Buchen., l.c. 489. *J. sphagnetorum* Adamson, l.c. 29. Type: Cape, Du Toitskloof, Drège 'J. cap. var. ang., cc' (W, holo.,!).

J. capensis subsp. *angustifolius* var. *sphagnetorum* forma *frondescens* Buchen., l.c. 490. Type: Cape, Table Mountain, Drège 'J. cap. Thunb. var. angustifolius E. Mey. aa' (W, holo.,!).

J. capensis subsp. *geniculatus* Buchen., l.c. 492. *J. apiculatus* Adamson, l.c. 27, p. p. Syntypes: Cape, Howieson's Poort, Macowan 2019, 2020 (W!; BOL!; SAM!).

J. capensis subsp. *longifolius* E. Mey. ex Buchen., l.c. 482. Type not designated.

J. capensis subsp. *longifolius* var. *gracilior* Buchen., l.c. 483. *J. capensis* var. *ecklonii* Buchen. emend. Adamson, l.c. 27, pro parte. Type: Cape, Bergius (W, holo.,!).

J. capensis subsp. *longifolius* var. *strictissimum* Buchen., l.c. 482. Type: Cape, Hottentottsholland, Gueinzius s.n. (W, holo., PRE, photo.,!).

J. capensis subsp. *parviflorus* Buchen., l.c. 491. Type: Cape, Swellendam, Rivier Zondereinde, Krauss s.n. (W, holo., PRE, photo.,!).

J. apiculatus Adamson, l.c. 27 (1935). *J. capensis* subsp. *geniculatus* Buchen., l.c. 492, t. 11 (1875), pro parte. Syntypes: Cape, Howieson's Poort, Macowan 2020 (BOL!; SAM!; W!); Transkei, Kentani, Pegler 1107 (BOL!).

J. atrropurpureus Adamson, l.c. 30 (1935). *J. capensis* subsp. *longifolius* var. *strictissimum* Buchen., l.c. 482 (1875) pro parte. Type: Cape Flats near Lakeside, Adamson 171 (BOL, holo.,!).

J. capensis var. *macranthus* Adamson, l.c. 28. Syntypes: Cape, Kommetjie, Adamson 88 and 89 (BOL!).

J. umbellatus Adamson, l.c. 38 (1935). Type: Cape, Berg River at Wellington, Adamson 313 (BOL, holo.,!).

Tufted erect perennials with compact rhizomes, 60–600 mm tall; roots thin. Leaves numerous, grass-like, filiform, setaceous to narrowly linear, flat or inrolled, margin narrowly membranous below. Inflorescence

usually exserted, very varied, a decompound dichasium to much reduced, subtended by a short bract; floral bracts tepaloid. *Capitula* semi-globose to globose, with 10–15–20 flowers. *Tepals* with outer ovate-aristate, 4–5 mm long, with dark brown stripes, becoming pale with age; inner shorter and broader, acute with membranous margins. *Stamens* 6; anthers long and narrow, often diverging at base; filaments short, flat. *Ovary* ovoid, attenuated into a red style 1 mm long, with 3 red exserted stigmas, c. 2 mm long. *Capsule* ovoid to narrowly oblong-ovoid, apiculate to rostrate, 3-locular; seed dark, oblong-globose, 0.5 mm long, obtuse, with a membranous covering, which becomes mucilaginous when wet. Fig. 25:1.

Widespread and common in the south-western Cape, extending east as far as the Transkei. Introduced in Australia and New Zealand. Map 66.

Vouchers: Adamson 237, 303; Barker 2853; Esterhuysen 4203; Schlechter 1935; Zeyher 443.

When Buchenau compiled his monograph on the Cape species in 1875, he mentioned on p. 462 that more ample collections might produce intermediate forms linking *J. acutangulus*, *J. anonymous* and *J. inscriptus* with *J. capensis*. He realized it was a polymorphic species. I was unable to divide the species into subspecies or varieties. These subdivisions mostly represent ecological growth forms and were interpreted as such by Buchenau himself. *J. umbellatus* Adamson represents an immature stage of *J. capensis*. These small plants match the younger paedogenic offspring found amongst the tufts of mature plants.

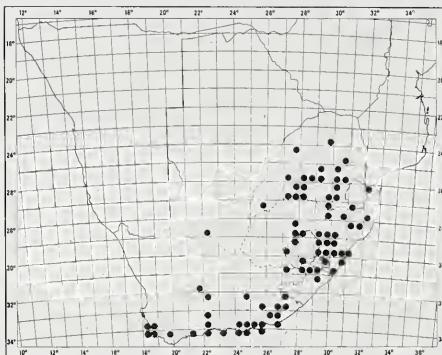
In the herbarium difficulty was experienced in separating *J. capensis* from certain narrow-leaved forms of *J. lomatophyllum*. The flowers, capsules and seeds appear to be similar but while normally the creeping, broad-leaved stolons characterize *J. lomatophyllum*, some forms of *J. capensis* with somewhat broader leaves come close to narrow-leaved forms of *J. lomatophyllum*. This will need research in situ; see note under *J. lomatophyllum* (no. 13).

15. *Juncus dregeanus* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 344 (1841); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 462, t. 9 (1875), and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36: 251 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 25 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 21 (1935). Type: between the Cape Colony and Port Natal, Drège 4387 (B†).

J. cephalotes sensu Thunb., Prodr. 66 (1794), p. p., for r.h. specimen on sheet 8709 (UPS).

J. submonocephalus Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 2: 303 (1855). *J. dregeanus* var. *submonocephalus* (Steud.) Buchen., l.c. 463. Type: Cape, Drège 1604f (W!, dissected flower), 1604c (S!).

J. dregeanus var. *conglomeratus* Buchen., l.c. 463. Type: Cape, Assegaibos, Ecklon & Zeyher 10 (BOL!; W!).



MAP 67.—*Juncus dregeanus*

J. sonderianus Buchen., l.c. 476 (1875) and in Pflanzenreich 4, 36: 252 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 25 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 25 (1935). Syntypes: Cape, Port Elizabeth on sand hills, Drège e (G!; K!; LD!; W!, PRE, photo.); on dunes near Cape Recife, Ecklon & Zeyher 9, 780 (BOL!; W!).

J. dregeanus var. *sphaerocephalus* Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 21 (1935). Type: Cape, Cape Flats, Adamson 234 (BOL, lecto.!).

J. subcuneatus Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 23 (1935). Type not indicated.

J. subcuneatus var. *laufolius* Adamson, l.c. Type: Transvaal, Carolina, Rogers 21308 (J, iso.!).

J. subcuneatus var. *minor* Adamson, l.c. Type: Transvaal, Johannesburg, Moss 7986 (J, holo.!).

J. subglobosus Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 24 (1935). Type: Transvaal, Florida, Moss 7922 (J, holo.!).

Compact, tufted perennials, often turning brown when dry, c. 0.1–0.4 m tall. Rhizome small; roots thin, numerous. Leaves grass-like, narrowly linear-acuminate, with inrolled margins to filiform, erect, margins narrowly membranous below, initially with a closed basal sheath, not auriculate. Inflorescence consisting of crowded (rarely solitary) capitula which are sessile, or sometimes on short lateral branchlets, the young heads semiglobose, becoming globose and compact with age, usually exserted on long peduncles; lowest bract leaf-like but reduced; floral bracts small, membranous. Tepals usually dark, 3–4 mm long, outer aristate, inner acute with broad membranous margins, frayed with age. Stamens 6 (3–4), less than half as long as perianth; anthers small. Ovary trilocular, globose; style very short; stigmas red, curling up on top of ovary. Capsule globose, obtuse, tricostate, 3 mm long, firm,

shiny brown with wide wavy placentas; seeds minute, 0,25 mm diam., globose, reticulate, ale-coloured with a small black apiculus.

Widely distributed in the eastern parts of Africa; common and widespread in Southern Africa from Transvaal through Natal and Lesotho to the south-western Cape. In wet localities, near the sea, to high altitudes. Flowering in summer. Recorded as an adventive in New Zealand. Map 67.

The usually compact, shortly bristly, dark capitula, the short style and small stamens are typical of the species. Flowers examined bore 6 stamens, but it is reported that only 3 were seen in some plants.

J. sonderianus Buchen., placed in synonymy under this species, may possibly be a hybrid between *J. dregeanus* and *J. lomatophyllus*. Several collections, mostly from around Port Elizabeth, possess leaves similar to those of *J. lomatophyllus* (no. 13) but have a compact globose inflorescence resembling that of *J. dregeanus*.

Vouchers: Adamson 257; Lubke 288a; Schlechter 3945; Venter 1070; Werdermann & Oberdieck 2131.

16. *Juncus cephalotes* Thunb., Prodr. 1: 66 (1794) and Fl. Cap. 2: 337 (1823) pro parte; Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 451, t. 7 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 24 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 32 (1935). Type: Cape, Thunberg 8708 (UPS, lecto.).

J. pictus Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 2: 305 (1855); Buchen., I.c. 458 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 23 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 35 (1935). Type: Cape, Namaqualand, Leliefontein, Drège 2472a (BOL!; G!).

J. altus Buchen., I.c. 457 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 24 (1897). — var. *altus* (Buchen.) Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 34 (1935). Type: Cape, Kogmanskloof, Zeyher 15 (BOL!; G!).

J. cephalotes var. *ustulatus* Buchen., I.c., 451 (1875). Syntypes: Cape, Table Mountain, Ecklon 13 (BOL!); Ecklon 901 (LD!).

J. cephalotes var. *varius* Buchen., I.c. Type: Cape, Camps Bay, Ecklon s.n. (BOL!).

J. inaequalis Buchen., I.c. 455, t. 7 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 24 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 33 (1935). Syntypes: Cape Town, Camps Bay, Ecklon 24 (BOL!); Ecklon 12 (BOL!).

J. inaequalis var. *viridescens* Buchen., I.c. Type: Cape, Swellendam, Zeyher 4319 (BOL!; W!) distributed as *J. isolepoides* N. ab E. in sched. et in Linnaea 20: 244 (1847), pro parte, nom. nud.

J. parvulus E. Mey. ex Buchen., I.c. 447, t. 6 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 22 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 35 (1935). Type: Cape, Namaqualand, Modderfontein, Drège 2472b (S, holo.; BOL, iso.!).

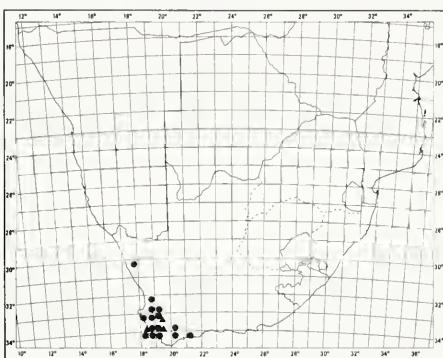
J. polytrichos E. Mey. ex Buchen., I.c. 448, t. 6 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 23 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 35 (1935). Type: Cape, Leliefontein, Drège 2472aa (G!; K!).

J. schlechteri Buchen. in Bot. Jb. 459 (1898) and in Natürl. PflFam. 4, 36: 262 (1906). *J. rupestris* var. *schlech-*

teri (Buchen.) Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 38 (1935). Type: Cape, Bain's Kloof, Schlechter 9154 (BOL!; PRE!).

J. filifolius Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 36 (1935). Type: Cape, vlei on Cape Flats, Adamson 212 (BOL, holo.!).

J. inaequalis var. *squarrosum* Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 33 (1935). Type: Cape, Saron, Schlechter 10608 (PRE, iso.!).



MAP 68.— ● *Juncus cephalotes*
▲ *Juncus stenopetalus*

Annuals 0,1–0,15(–0,3) m tall, tufted; epidermis verruculose. Leaves linear-acuminate, 40–80 × 1–3 mm, flat, soft, with a reddish tinge below. Inflorescence on an exserted ribbed peduncle; umbel compound, 4–6 erect side branchlets 10–30 mm long, arising from below solitary terminal semi-globose capitulum, occasionally doubly compound; in paedogenic seedlings with a solitary few-flowered capitulum. Flowers with tepals c. 3 mm long, usually streaked with shiny blackish brown or fawn, and broad central band colourless and scabrid, fading with age, outer tepals narrow, aristate, inner ones broader, with a wide membranous margin usually overtopping outer ones. Stamens 6; anthers long; filaments short. Ovary ovoid; style 1 mm long; stigmas red, much exserted, 3–5 mm long. Capsule oblong-globose, 3 mm long, obtuse, apiculate, thin-walled, pale; seeds narrowly ellipsoid, asymmetrical, 0,5 mm long, apiculate at apex and base, brown; testa white, membranous, hygroscopic. Fig. 25: 3.

Distributed in the south-western Cape from Namaqualand to the Swellendam District. Flowering in spring. Map 68.

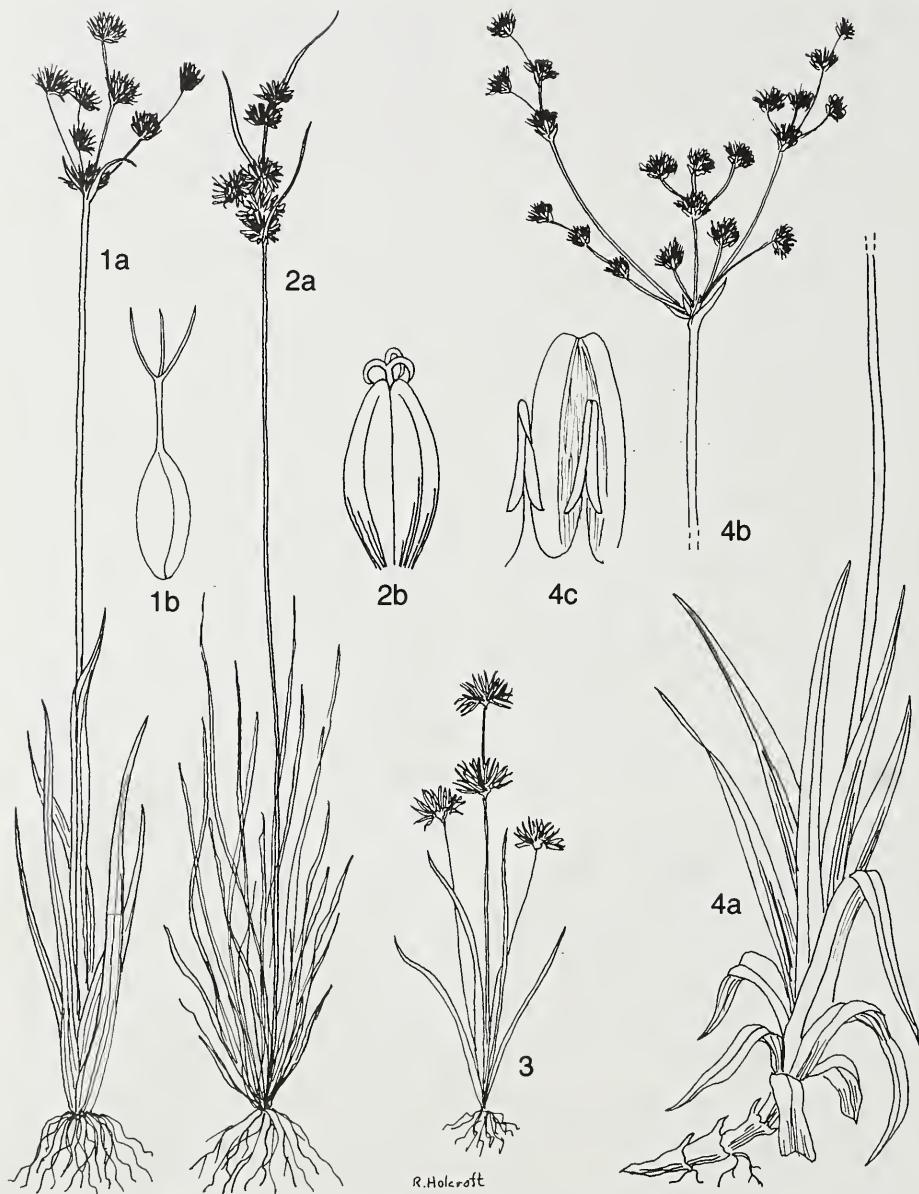


FIG. 25.—1, *Juncus capensis*: 1a, habit, $\times 0.3$; 1b, gynoecium, $\times 10$ (*Acocks 23115*). 2, *J. dregeanus*: 2a, habit, $\times 0.5$; 2b, young fruit, $\times 10$ (*Venter 1071*). 3, *J. cephalotes*, habit (small specimen), $\times 1$ (*Adamson 333*). 4, *J. lomatophylloides*: 4a, basal part of plant, $\times 0.3$; 4b, inflorescence, $\times 1$; 4c, stamens and tepal, $\times 10$ (*Goldblatt 6429*).

Vouchers: Adamson 207; Esterhuysen 6123; Liebenberg 6541; Parker 3730.

Characteristic of *J. cephalotes* is the minutely verrucose epidermis of the stem. The vascular bundles with their large thickened cells form prominent colourless ridges. The broad midrib of the tépals is also distinctly verrucose, often pale. The drawings by Buehenau (1875: t. 7) do not show the full length of the stigmas.

17. *Juncus stenopetalus* Adamson in Jl S. Afr. Bot. 8: 273 (1942), nom. nov. for *J. sprengelii* Nees ex Buchen., non Willd. (1787). *J. sprengelii* Nees in Linnaea 20: 244 (1847), nom. nud.; Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 449 (1875), including vars *robustior* Buchen. and *gracilior* Buchen.; Bak. in F.C. 7: 24 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 34 (1935). Type: Cape, Tulbagh Waterfall, Ecklon & Zeyher 11 (BOL!; LD, iso.!).

Small annuals c. 0,14 m tall. Leaves 1 to few per shoot, narrowly linear-acuminate, c. 80 mm long, flat, epidermis reticulate, margin membranous below. *Capitulum* 1, rarely 2–3, apical, globose, 6–12-flowered; peduncle minutely scabrid. *Flowers* fusiform, on short pedicels. *Tepals* narrowly acuminate, c. 6 mm long, costate, minutely scabrid. *Stamens* 6, about 2 mm long; filaments very short. *Ovary* ovoid-acuminate with a long style and stigmas. *Capsule* ovoid, attenuated into a long beak; seeds oblong-globose, c. 0,4 mm long, reticulate, apex dark.

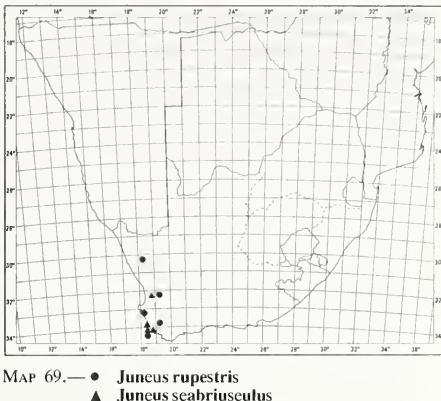
Rare, collected in the Cape near Camps Bay, Tulbagh Waterfall and Bain's Kloof. Map 68.

Vouchers: Compton 18645 (NBG); Ecklon & Zeyher 11; Schlechter 9129.

Closely related to *J. cephalotes* Thunb. (above).

18. *Juncus rupestris* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 344 (1841); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 441 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 21 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 37 (1935). Type: Cape, Kamiesberge, Eselsfontein, Drège 2471a (G!; K!; LD!; BOL, iso.!; PRE, photo.!).

Small delicate annuals 60–160 mm tall, forming small tufts; stems verruculose. Leaves many, filiform, 20–40 × 0,5 mm, reddish below, apiculate. *Inflorescence* umbellate, side branches 1–3 (–5), filiform, up to 15 mm long, formed below oldest flowers, occasionally branching once again or, in young plants, inflorescence simple; capitula 1–4-flowered. *Flowers* ovoid, 3 mm long; outer tepals aristate, inner broader, obtuse, with a broad



membranous margin, about as long as outer. *Stamens* 6, short; anthers about equal to filaments in length. *Ovary* oblong-globose, 3-lobose; style very short; stigmas 3, red, very short. *Capsule* oblong-globose, obtuse; seeds globose, 0,25 mm diam., golden yellow with a minute apiculus, obtuse to indented at base, indistinctly reticulate.

Endemic to the south-western Cape; not often collected, probably because of its small size. Flowering in spring. Map 69.

Vouchers: Acocks 17421, 23414; Esterhuysen 12083; Schlechter 9224; Wolley Dod 3400.

19. *Juncus seabriusculus* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 354 (1841); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 444, t. 6 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 22 (1897); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 36 (1935). Type: Cape, Piketberg Range, near Groene Vallei, Drège 8795 (G!, K, iso-syn.!; PRE, photo.!).

J. subglandulosus Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 2: 303 (1855); Buchen., i.e. 459, t. 6 (1875); Adamson in Jl S. Afr. Bot. 3: 167 (1937).

J. seabriusculus var. *subglandulosus* (Steud.) Buchen. in Bot. Jb. 12: 458 (1890); Bak. in F.C. 7: 22 (1897). Type: Cape, Piketberg Range, near Groene Vallei, Drège 8795 pro parte. According to Baker, i.e. Buehenau's locality of the Drège type, viz. Witte Bergen near Aliwal North, appears to be an error.

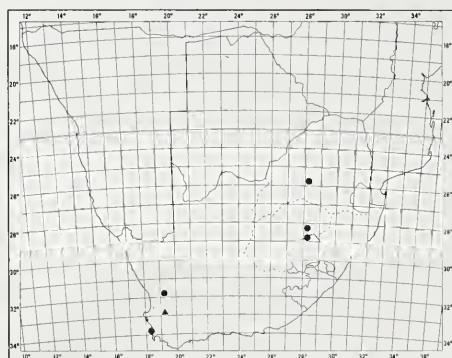
Small annuals 60–120 (–300) mm tall. Leaves basal, narrowly linear, 40–80 mm long, c. 2 mm broad, flat or folded. *Inflorescences* on erect peduncles just exserted from leaves. *Capitulum* apical, solitary or rarely with 1–2 smaller ones above, cup-shaped,

compact, basal bracts short, resembling tepals, glumaceous; outer and inner tepals sub-equal, 6 mm long, aristate. *Stamens* 6, less than half as long as tepals; filaments equalling anthers. *Ovary* cylindrical-triangular, trilocular; style very short with 3 stigmas c. 3 mm long. *Capsule* cylindrical-triangular, shorter than tepals, obtuse, apiculate; placentas 3, persisting as a central column after dehiscence; seeds oblong, 0,75 mm long, obtuse, reticulate, brownish orange. Plate 3: 1.

South-western Cape: recorded from the Peninsula, Paarl and Bredasdorp; in damp localities. Flowering October. Map 69. Plate 3: 1.

Vouchers: Acocks 22771; Adamson 331; H. Bolus 4812.

20. *Juncus capitatus* Weigel, Obs. Bot. 28, t. 2, fig. 5 (1772); Buchen. in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 256, fig. 24 (1906); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 32 (1935). Cutler in Anat. Monocot. 4: 38, 39, 72, 74 (1969). Type: Germany, Wilke.



MAP 70.—● *Juncus capitatus*
▲ *Juncus obliquus*

Very small tufted annuals (20–) 50–80 mm tall. Leaves several per shoot, narrowly linear, about half as long as inflorescences, forming a broad, membranous, folded sheath basally. *Capitula* single, apical, pseudolateral, 2–8-flowered, lowest bract leaf-like forming continuation of stem, exserted above. Flowers chasmogamous or cleistogamous. *Tepals* 3–4 mm long, ovate, transparent, pale, often pinkish, outer aristate, inner shorter, apiculate. *Stamens* 3, opposite outer tepals; filaments longer than anthers. *Ovary* ovoid; style long, with erect stigmas or short, with stigmas curled up on top of ovary. *Cap-*

sule trilocular, ovoid, mucronate, included in perianth, shiny, brown; seeds 0,3 mm long, obovate, reticulate, golden brown. Plate 3: 2.

A widespread, cosmopolitan annual. Rare in Southern Africa where it has been recorded from Transvaal, Orange Free State, Lesotho and Cape. Map 70.

Vouchers: Acocks 17422; Dieterlen 806; Esterhuysen 32932; Mauve & Venter 5068; Moss & Otley 11949.

Buchenau (l.c., fig. 24, 1906) believes the cleistogamous, short-styled flowers to be most probably self-pollinated.

21. *Juncus obliquus* Adamson in Jl S. Afr. Bot. 3: 165 (1937). Type: Cape, Ceres Div., Cold Bokkeveld Mts, Ebenezer, Adamson 1139 (BOL, holo.).

Annuals c. 50 mm tall, delicate, tufted. Leaves c. 4 per plant, setaceous, 10–15 mm long, erect, broadened below, sheathing peduncles. *Capitula* solitary, pseudolateral, rarely a second one produced above, 1–4-flowered; bracts tepaloid, lowest forming continuation of stem but not overtopping flowers. *Tepals* ovate-concave, 2,5 mm long with dark brown margins, outer shorter, pointed. *Stamens* 3, about half as long as tepals; anthers somewhat shorter than filaments. *Ovary* ovoid; style short; stigmas fairly long, spreading. *Capsule* oblong, obtuse, apiculate, golden brown; seeds ovoid, obtuse, 0,3 mm long, golden brown, reticulate.

Known only from the Cold Bokkeveld Mts in the Ceres District. In flower and fruit September–October. Map 70.

Vouchers: Adamson 2998; Levyns 5791.

This diminutive species is perhaps closest to *J. ruperris* (no. 18), but differs in possessing only 3 stamens, a short style and usually a single head. The three known collections are almost identical.

Species insufficiently known

Juncus diaphanus Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Brem. 4: 442 (1875); Adamson in J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 50: 37 (1935). Type: Cape, Albany, *Bolus* 188 (in Sonder herbarium). This specimen was not found in the Buchenau herbarium at Vienna. *Bolus* 188 in BOL from the Sondags River at Graaff-Reinet is *J. exsertus*; cf. Buchenau in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 435 (1875). Buchenau, in a letter attached to a sheet of *J. scabriusculus* in BOL, suggested that *J. diaphanus* could perhaps belong to *J. scabriusculus*, but this latter species only occurs in the southwestern Cape. The compact heads on short branchlets, the small anthers, short style and obtuse capsule, as well as the broad leaves, all suggest that it could be *J. dregeanus* Kunth, which is common in the eastern Cape.

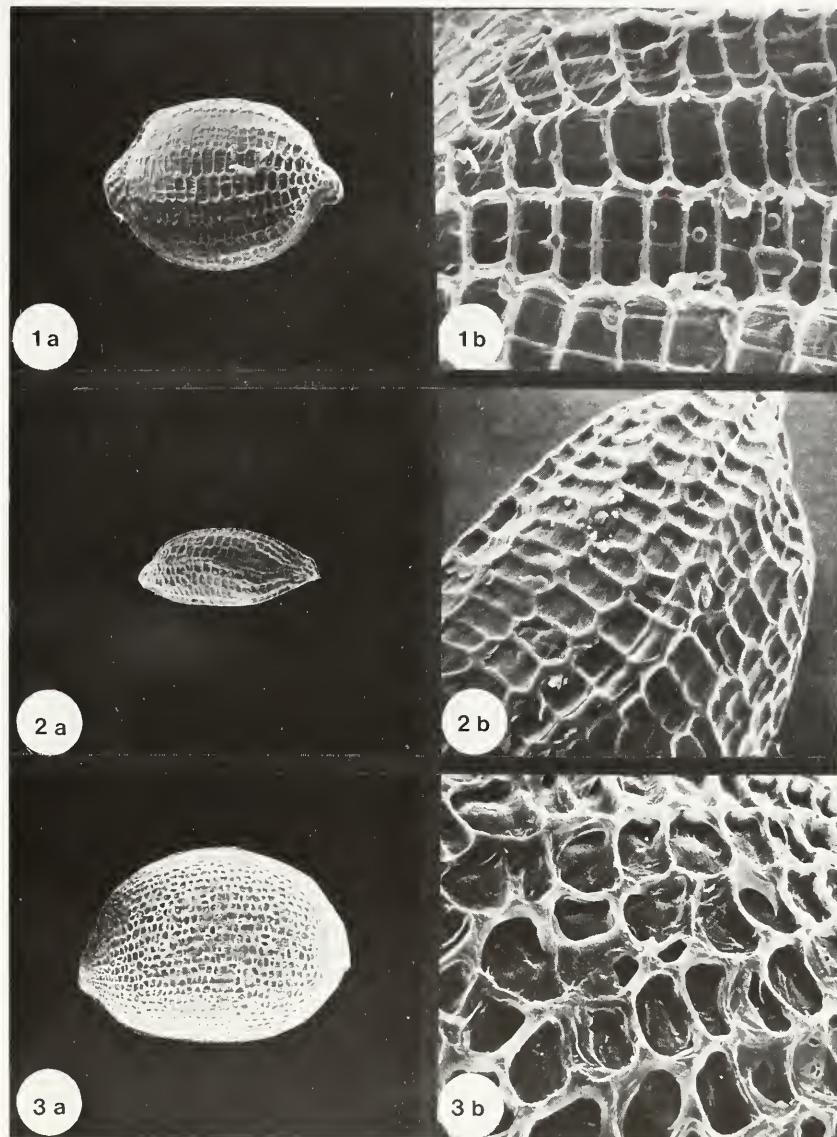


PLATE 3.—Seeds: 1, *Juncus scabriusculus*: 1a, $\times 120$; 1b, $\times 1200$ (*Adamson* 206). 2, *J. capitatus*: 2a, $\times 120$; 2b, $\times 600$ (*Esterhuysen* 32932). 3, *Luzula africana*: 3a, $\times 240$; 3b, $\times 600$ (*Arnold* 851).



FIG. 26.—*Luzula africana*: 1 & 2, whole plant, $\times 1$; 3, capsule, $\times 10$; 4, seed, ventral view, $\times 20$; 5, seed, lateral view, $\times 20$; 6, tepals and stamens, $\times 10$; 7, flower with ripe capsule and bracts, $\times 10$; (1 & 2, after O. West 1683; 3–7, after Buchenau).

937

3. LUZULA

Luzula DC. in Lam. & DC., Fl. Franc. 1: 198 (1805) & 3: 158 (1805), nom. cons.: Buchen. in Pflanzenreich 4, 36 (Heft 25): 42 (1906); Bak. in F.C. 7: 27 (1897); M. Friedrich et al. in F.S.W.A. 156: 3 (1967); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 2: 915 (1976). Type species: *L. campestris* (L.) DC.

Tufted, grass-like annuals or usually perennial herbs. *Leaves* flat, linear, with closed basal sheaths, inconspicuously silky-hairy. *Inflorescence* of dense, terminal spikes, heads or panicles, rarely few-flowered. *Scapes* long, furnished with reduced leaves or bracts, upper ones subtending inflorescence. *Flowers* bisexual, small; perianth of 6 free segments, glumaceous. *Stamens* 3 (6). *Ovary* unilocular, with 3 nearly basal ovules. *Capsule* loculicidal; seeds ovoid to globose, with or without an apical or basal appendage.

Species about 80, mostly north temperate regions, rare in Southern Hemisphere; one species in Southern Africa.

The name *Luzula* alludes to the shiny leaves and flowers of some species.

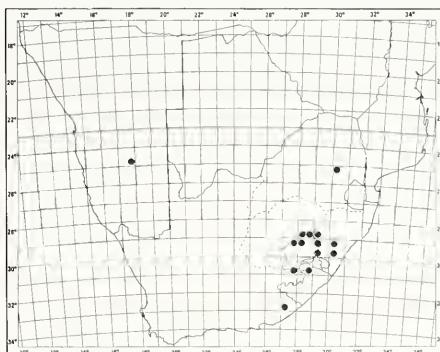
Luzula africana Drège ex Steud., Syn. Pl. Glum. 2: 294 (1855); Buchen. in Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen 4: 414 (1875); Bak. in F.C. 7: 27 (1897); M. Friedrich et al. in F.S.W.A. 156: 2 (1967). Type: E. Cape, Katberg, Drège 3963 (G!; LD, iso.!).

Small, tufted, grass-like herbs, 0.3–0.4 m high. *Rhizome* compact, small, fibrous; roots numerous, thin, branched. *Leaves* basal, several, erect, narrowly linear, 0.1–0.2 m long, soft, with scattered, long, fine, white hairs along raised margin, apex callose, obtuse, basal sheath cylindrical. *Stem* erect, thin, with few reduced leaves. *Inflorescence* an apical, congested head, subtended by 1–few leaf-like bracts. *Flowers* small, brownish, each subtended by a small membranous, ciliate bract. *Tepals* lanceolate-acuminate c. 2.5 mm long, inner ones slightly shorter, membranous. *Stamens* 6, c. 2 mm long; filaments longer than anthers. *Ovary* ovoid-acute, unilocular; style short, with 3 longer stigmatic branches; ovules 3, basal, erect. *Capsule* globose, apiculate; seeds globose, c. 1 mm long, dark, minutely apiculate, with a thick, basal caruncula,

epidermis thick, membranous. Fig. 26. Plate 3: 3.

Found at high altitudes in moist grassveld and marshes on the eastern Transvaal Highveld, the Drakensberg in Natal, eastern Orange Free State, Lesotho and north-eastern Cape. Once recorded from South West Africa/Namibia. Map 71. Plate 3:3.

Vouchers: Arnold 851; Dieterlen 734; Dyer 777; Killick & Marais 2077; Kinges 3427; Moll 1202.



MAP 71.—*Luzula africana*

INDEX

<i>Abolboda H.B.K.*</i>	2: 1	<i>subsp. diffusa</i> 2: 26	
<i>ANEILEMA R. Br.</i>	2: 36	<i>subsp. scandens (C.B. Cl.) Oberm.</i> 2: 26	
<i>adhaerens</i> Kunth	2: 39	<i>dinteri</i> Mildbr. 2: 28	
<i>aequinoctiale</i> auct.	2: 37	<i>eckloniana</i> Kunth 2: 32	
<i>aequinoctiale</i> (<i>P. Beauv.</i>) Loudon	2: 39	<i>erecta</i> L. 2: 34	
var. <i>adhaerens</i> (Kunth) C.B. Cl.	2: 39	<i>subsp. livingstonii (C.B. Cl.) Morton</i> 2: 34	
var. <i>kirkii</i> C.B. Cl.	2: 37	<i>fluvialis</i> <i>Brenan</i> 2: 26	
<i>arenicola</i> Faden	2: 42	<i>forskaeolia</i> Vahl 2: 30	
<i>biflorum</i> R. Br.*	2: 36	<i>gerrardii</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 34	
<i>brunneospermum</i> Faden	2: 44	<i>imberbis</i> Hassk. 2: 32	
<i>dregeanum</i> Kunth	2: 42	<i>karooica</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 29	
subsp. <i>dregeanum</i>	2: 42	var. <i>barberae</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 29	
subsp. <i>mossambicense</i> Faden	2: 42	<i>kotschy</i> Hassk.* 2: 32	
var. <i>galpinii</i> C.B. Cl.	2: 44	<i>krebsiana</i> Kunth 2: 29	
<i>dregeanum</i> sensu Compton	2: 40, 44	var. <i>glabriuscula</i> T. Norl. 2: 28	
<i>hockii</i> De Wild.	2: 37	<i>livingstonii</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 34	
<i>indchiscens</i> Faden	2: 40	var. <i>villosa</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 34	
subsp. <i>lilacinum</i> Faden	2: 40	<i>modesta</i> Oberm. 2: 35	
<i>johnstonii</i> K. Schum.	2: 40	<i>nudiflora</i> L. 2: 26	
<i>longirrhizum</i> Faden	2: 37	var. <i>werneana</i> (Hassk.) C.B. Cl. 2: 26	
<i>nicholsonii</i> C.B. Cl.	2: 46	<i>petersii</i> Hassk. 2: 33	
<i>schlechteri</i> K. Schum.	2: 46	<i>rogersii</i> Burtt Davy 2: 29	
<i>schlechteri</i> sensu Brenan	2: 44	<i>scandens</i> Welw. ex. C. B. Cl. 2: 26	
<i>sinicum</i> Ker-Gawl.	2: 47	<i>simplex</i> Vahl 2: 47	
<i>wildii</i> Merxm.	2: 37	<i>speciosa</i> (L.f.) Thunb. 2: 53	
<i>zebrinum</i> Chiiov.	2: 40	<i>subulata</i> Roth 2: 25	
<i>Ballya zebrina</i> (Chiiov.) Brenan	2: 42	<i>undulata</i> R. Br. 2: 34	
<i>COLEOTROPY</i> C.B. Cl.	2: 49	var. <i>setosa</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 34	
<i>natalensis</i> C.B. Cl.	2: 50	<i>violacea</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 25	
<i>COMMELINA</i> L.	2: 24	<i>weimarkiana</i> Norl. 2: 32	
<i>aequinoctialis</i> P. Beauv.	2: 39	<i>welwitschii</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 28	
<i>africana</i> L.	2: 28	<i>werneana</i> Hassk. 2: 26	
var. <i>africana</i>	2: 28	<i>zambesica</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 32	
var. <i>barberae</i> (C.B. Cl.) C.B. Cl.	2: 29		
var. <i>boehmiana</i> (K. Schum.) Brenan	2: 29	COMMELINACEAE 2: 23	
var. <i>brevipila</i> Brenan	2: 29	<i>CYANOTIS</i> D. Don 2: 50	
var. <i>glabriuscula</i> (T. Norl.) Brenan	2: 28	<i>barbata</i> D. Don*	2: 50
var. <i>krebsiana</i> (Kunth) C.B. Cl.	2: 29	<i>fœcunda</i> Hassk. 2: 56	
var. <i>lancispatha</i> C.B. Cl.	2: 28	<i>gryphaea</i> Dinter 2: 55	
var. <i>milleri</i> Brenan	2: 29	<i>lanata</i> Benth. 2: 55	
var. <i>villosior</i> (C.B. Cl.) Brenan	2: 29	<i>lapidosa</i> Phill. 2: 51	
<i>albescens</i> auct.	2: 34	<i>longifolia</i> Benth. 2: 55	
<i>aspera</i> Benth.	2: 33	var. <i>caespitosa</i> C.B. Cl. 2: 55	
<i>bainesii</i> C.B. Cl.	2: 34	<i>nodiflora</i> (Lam.) Kunth 2: 53	
<i>barbata</i> Lam. var. <i>villosior</i> C.B. Cl.	2: 29	<i>pachyrhiza</i> Oberm. 2: 53	
<i>bella</i> Oberm.	2: 35	<i>robusta</i> Oberm. 2: 53	
<i>benghalensis</i> L.	2: 30	<i>speciosa</i> (L.f.) Hassk. 2: 53	
<i>boehmiana</i> K. Schum.	2: 29	<i>DITHYROCARPUS</i> <i>capensis</i> Kunth 2: 56	
<i>communis</i> L.*	2: 24	<i>glomeratus</i> (J.A. & J.H. Schult.) Kunth 2: 56	
<i>diffusa</i> Burm. f.	2: 26	<i>EICHORNIA</i> Kunth 2: 63	

* An asterisk signifies exotic genera and species which are not naturalized; synonyms are in italics.

<i>azurea</i> (Swartz) Kunth*	2: 63
<i>crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms-Laub.	2: 64
<i>natans</i> (P. Beauv.) Solms-Laub.	2: 64
<i>speciosa</i> Kunth	2: 64
ERIOCAULACEAE	2: 9
ERIOCAULON L.	2: 9
<i>abyssinicum</i> Hochst.	2: 11
<i>africanum</i> Hochst.	2: 19
<i>amboense</i> Schinz	2: 11
<i>angusticepalum</i> H. Hess	2: 11
<i>aristatum</i> H. Hess	2: 13
<i>baurii</i> N.E. Br.	2: 18
<i>bifistulosum</i> Van Heurck & Müll. Arg.	2: 10
<i>buchananii</i> Ruhl.	2: 14
<i>cinereum</i> R. Br.	2: 11
<i>decangulare</i> L.*	2: 9
<i>dregei</i> Hochst.	2: 17
var. <i>dregei</i>	2: 18
var. <i>sonderianum</i> (Koenr.) Oberm., comb. nov.	2: 18
<i>gilgianum</i> Ruhl.	2: 14
<i>hydrophilum</i> Markötter	2: 17
<i>maculatum</i> Schinz	2: 14
<i>melanocephalum</i> Kunth	2: 10
<i>natalensis</i> Schinz	2: 19
<i>ruhlandii</i> Schinz	2: 14
<i>setaceum</i> L.	2: 10
<i>sonderianum</i> Körn.	2: 18
<i>tofieldiolum</i> Schinz	2: 17
<i>transvaalicum</i> N. E. Br.	2: 17
<i>welwitschii</i> Rendle	2: 13
var. <i>pygmaeum</i> Rendle	2: 13
<i>woodii</i> N.E. Br.	2: 19
FLOSCOPA Lour.	2: 56
<i>flavida</i> C.B. Cl.	2: 58
<i>glomerata</i> (Willd. ex J. A. & J. H. Schult.) Hassk.	2: 56
<i>leiothysa</i> Brenan	2: 58
<i>scandens</i> Lour.*	2: 56
HETERANTHERA Ruiz & Pav.	2: 68
<i>callifolia</i> Kunth	2: 68
<i>kotschyana</i> Fenzl ex Solms-Laub.	2: 68
<i>reniformis</i> Ruiz & Pav.*	2: 68
JUNCACEAE	2: 71
JUNCUS L.	2: 73
subgenus <i>Genuini</i> Buchen.	2: 74
subgenus <i>Graminifolii</i> Buchen.	2: 74
subgenus <i>Poophyli</i> Buchen.	2: 74
subgenus <i>Septati</i> Buchen.	2: 74
subgenus <i>Thalassici</i> Buchen.	2: 74
<i>acutangulus</i> Buchen.	2: 83
<i>acutissimum</i> (Buchen.) Adamson	2: 78
<i>acus</i> L.	2: 73, 78
subsp. <i>leopoldii</i> (Parl.) Snogerup	2: 78
var. <i>leopoldii</i> (Parl.) Buchen.	2: 78
<i>acutus</i> sensu Adamson	2: 78
<i>altus</i> Buchen.	2: 85
var. <i>altus</i> (Buchen.) Adamson	2: 85
<i>anonymus</i> Steud.	2: 83
<i>apiculatus</i> Adamson	2: 83
<i>arabicus</i> (Aschers. & Buchen.) Adamson	2: 79
<i>atropurpureus</i> Adamson	2: 83
<i>brevistylus</i> Buchen. ('brevistylus')	2: 80
<i>bunfornius</i> L.	2: 76
<i>caffer</i> Bertol.	2: 79
<i>capensis</i> Thunb.	2: 83
subsp. <i>angustifolius</i> E. Mey. ex Buchen., p.p.	2: 83
var. <i>ecklonii</i> Buchen.	2: 83
var. <i>flaccidus</i> Buchen.	2: 83
var. <i>flaccidus</i> forma <i>depauperata</i> Buchen.	2: 83
var. <i>sphagnetorum</i> Buchen.	2: 83
var. <i>sphagnetorum</i> forma <i>frondescens</i> Buchen.	2: 83
subsp. <i>delicatulus</i> (Steud.) Buchen.	2: 83
subsp. <i>geniculatus</i> Buchen.	2: 83
subsp. <i>longifolius</i> E. Mey. ex Buchen.	2: 83
var. <i>gracilior</i> Buchen.	2: 83
var. <i>strictissimus</i> Buchen.	2: 83
subsp. <i>parviflorus</i> Buchen.	2: 83
var. <i>delicatus</i> (Steud.) Adamson	2: 83
var. <i>ecklonii</i> Buchen., emend. Adamson, p.p.	2: 83
var. <i>latifolius</i> E. Mey.	2: 82
var. <i>macranthus</i> Adamson	2: 83
<i>capillaceum</i> Lam.	2: 77
<i>capitatus</i> Weigel	2: 88
<i>cephalotes</i> Thunb.	2: 85
var. <i>ustulatus</i> Buchen.	2: 85
var. <i>varius</i> Buchen.	2: 85
<i>cephalotes</i> sensu Thunb., p.p.	2: 82, 84
<i>chamissonis</i> Kunth	2: 76
<i>cymosus</i> Lam., nom. rej.	2: 82
<i>delicatus</i> Steud.	2: 83
<i>diaphanus</i> Buchen.	2: 88
<i>dinteri</i> -V. Poelln.	2: 76
<i>dregeanus</i> Kunth	2: 84
var. <i>conglomeratus</i> Buchen.	2: 84
var. <i>sphaerocephalus</i> Adamson	2: 84
var. <i>submonocephalus</i> (Steud.) Buchen.	2: 84
<i>effusus</i> L.	2: 77
<i>exsertus</i> Buchen.	2: 80
<i>fasciculiflorus</i> Adamson	2: 78
<i>filifolius</i> Adamson	2: 85
<i>flaccidus</i> Steud.	2: 83
<i>gentilis</i> N. E. Br.	2: 80
<i>glaucus</i> Ehrh. var. <i>acutissimum</i> Buchen.	2: 78
<i>imbricatus</i> La Harpe	2: 76
var. <i>chamissonis</i> (Kunth) Buchen.	2: 76
<i>inaequalis</i> Buchen.	2: 85

var. <i>squarrosum</i> Adamson	2: 85	<i>Lamprodithyros adhaerens</i> (Kunth) Hassk.	2: 39
var. <i>viridescens</i> Buchen.	2: 85	<i>aequinoctialis</i> (P. Beauv.) Hassk.	2: 39
<i>indescriptus</i> Steud.	2: 83	<i>LUZULA DC.</i>	2: 91
<i>inflexus</i> L.	2: 77	<i>africana</i> Drège ex Steud.	2: 91
<i>isolepoides</i> , nom. nud.	2: 85	<i>campestris</i> (L.) DC.*	2: 91
<i>kraussii</i> Hochst.	2: 78	<i>Mayacaceae</i>	vii
var. <i>effusus</i> Adamson	2: 78	<i>MONOCORIA Presl</i>	2: 61
var. <i>parviflorus</i> Adamson	2: 78	<i>africana</i> (<i>Solms-Laub.</i>) N. E. Br.	2: 63
<i>leopoldii</i> Parl.	2: 78	<i>hastata</i> <i>Solms-Laub.</i> *	2: 61
<i>lomatophyllus</i> Spreng.	2: 82	<i>vaginalis</i> (Burm. f.) Presl ex Kunth var. <i>africana</i> <i>Solms-Laub.</i>	2: 63
var. <i>aristatus</i> Buchen.	2: 82	<i>MURDANNIA Royle</i>	2: 47
var. <i>congestus</i> Adamson	2: 82	<i>scapiflora</i> Royle*	2: 47
var. <i>lutescens</i> Buchen.	2: 82	<i>simplex</i> (Vahl) Brenan	2: 47
<i>lomatophyllus</i> Spreng. × <i>J. capensis</i> Thunb.	2: 83	<i>sibirica</i> (Ker-Gawl.) Brückn.	2: 47
<i>maritimus</i> Lam. var. <i>arabicus</i> Aschers. &		<i>Paepalanthus wahlbergii</i> Koern.	2: 19
Buchen.	2: 79	<i>PONTEDERIACEAE</i>	2: 61
<i>maritimus</i> sensu auct., non Lam., p.p.	2: 78	<i>PONTEDERIA L.</i>	2: 66
<i>maritimus</i> sensu Bak., non Lam.	2: 79	<i>azurea</i> sensu Hook.	2: 64
<i>obliquus</i> Adamson	2: 88	<i>cordata</i> L.	2: 66
<i>oxycarpus</i> Kunth	2: 80	var. <i>cordata</i>	2: 68
var. <i>australis</i> Weim.	2: 80	var. <i>ovalis</i> (Mart.) Solms	2: 66
var. <i>microcephalus</i> Adamson	2: 80	<i>crassipes</i> Mart.	2: 64
<i>parvulus</i> E. Mey. ex Buchen.	2: 85	<i>natans</i> P. Beauv.	2: 64
<i>pictus</i> Steud.	2: 85	<i>ovalis</i> Mart.	2: 66
<i>polytrichos</i> E. Mey. ex Buchen.	2: 85	<i>PRIONIUM E. Mey.</i>	2: 71
<i>punctorius</i> L. f.	2: 79	<i>palmita</i> E. Mey.	2: 71
var. <i>exaltatus</i> (Decne.) Buchen.	2: 79	<i>serratum</i> (L. f.) Drège ex E. Mey.	2: 71
<i>rigidus</i> Desf.	2: 79	<i>SYNGONANTHUS Ruhl.</i>	2: 19
<i>rostratus</i> Buchen.	2: 82	<i>umbellatum</i> (Lam.) Ruhl.*	2: 19
<i>rupestris</i> Kunth	2: 87	<i>wahlbergii</i> (Koern.) Ruhl.	2: 19
var. <i>schlechteri</i> (Buchen.) Adamson	2: 85	<i>TRADESCANTIA L.</i>	2: 59
<i>scabriusculus</i> Kunth	2: 87	<i>albiflora</i> Kunth*	2: 59
var. <i>subglandulosus</i> (Steud.) Buchen.	2: 87	<i>fluminensis</i> Vell.	2: 59
<i>schlechteri</i> Buchen.	2: 85	<i>glomerata</i> Willd.	2: 56
<i>serratum</i> L. f.	2: 71	<i>nodiflora</i> Lam.	2: 53
<i>singularis</i> Steud.	2: 83	<i>speciosa</i> L. f.	2: 53
<i>sonderianus</i> Buchen.	2: 84	<i>virginiana</i> L.	2: 59
<i>sphagnetorum</i> Adamson	2: 83	<i>zebrina</i> Loud.	2: 23
<i>sprengelii</i> Nees ex Buchen.	2: 87	<i>Triceratella Brenan*</i>	vii
var. <i>gracilior</i> Buchen.	2: 87	<i>XYRIDACEAE</i>	2: 1
var. <i>robustior</i> Buchen.	2: 87	<i>Xyris L.</i>	2: 1
<i>spreetus</i> Schultes & Schultes f.	2: 78	<i>aberdarica</i> Malme	2: 5
<i>stenopetalus</i> Adamson	2: 87	<i>anceps</i> Lam.	2: 2
<i>stenophyllus</i> Steud.	2: 83	<i>batokana</i> N. E. Br.	2: 4
<i>subcuneatus</i> Adamson	2: 84	<i>brunnea</i> Nilsson	2: 5
var. <i>latifolius</i> Adamson	2: 84	<i>capensis</i> Thunb.	2: 2
var. <i>minor</i> Adamson	2: 84	<i>congensis</i> Buettn.	2: 4
<i>subglandulosus</i> Steud.	2: 87	<i>decipiens</i> N. E. Br.*	2: 8
<i>subglobosus</i> Adamson	*2: 84	<i>dispar</i> N. E. Br.	2: 7
<i>submonocephalus</i> Steud.	2: 84	<i>filiformis</i> sensu N. E. Br.	2: 8
<i>suboxycarpus</i> Adamson	2: 80	<i>foliolata</i> Nilsson	2: 4
<i>sulcatus</i> Hochst.	2: 83	<i>gerrardii</i> N. E. Br.	2: 7
<i>tenuis</i> Willd.	2: 76	<i>indica</i> L.*	2: 1
<i>umbellatus</i> Adamson	2: 83		
<i>viridifolius</i> Adamson	2: 82		

multicaulis <i>N. E. Br.</i> *	2: 8	rehmannii <i>Nilsson</i>	2: 7
natalensis <i>Nilsson</i>	2: 4	<i>rigidescens</i> Welw. ex Rendle	2: 7
nivea <i>Welw.</i> ex Rendle	2: 5	<i>rubella</i> Malme	2: 2
<i>obscura</i> N. E. Br.	2: 5	<i>straminea</i> <i>Nilsson</i> *	2: 8
sp. near <i>obscura</i> N. E. Br., sensu Hepper ...	2: 5	<i>Zebrina pendula</i> <i>Schnizl.</i> *	2: 23

- Vol. 10: Part 1: *Loranthaceae*, *Viscaceae* (Published 1979). Price: R4,34. Other countries: R5,40
 Santalaceae, Grubbiaceae, Ophiaceae, Olacaceae, Balanophoraceae, Aristolochiaceae, Rafflesiaceae, Hydnoraceae, Polygonaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Amaranthaceae, Nyctaginaceae
- Vol. 11: Phytolaccaceae, Aizoaceae, Mesembryanthemaceae
- Vol. 12: Portulacaceae, Basellaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Illecebraceae, Cabombaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Ceratophyllaceae, Ranunculaceae, Menispermaceae, Annonaceae, Trimeniaceae, Lauraceae, Hernandiaceae, Papaveraceae, Fumariaceae
- Vol. 13: *Brassicaceae*, *Capparaceae*, *Resedaceae*, *Moringaceae*, *Droseraceae*, *Roridulaceae*, *Podostemaceae*, *Hydrostachyaceae* (Published 1970). Price: R10,00. Other countries: R12,00
- Vol. 14: Crassulaceae (in press)
- Vol. 15: Vahlciaceae, Montiniaceae, Escalloniaceae, Pittosporaceae, Cunoniaceae, Myrothamnaceae, Bruniales, Hamamelidaceae, Rosaceae, Connaraceae
- Vol. 16: Fabaceae: Part 1: *Mimosoideae* (Published 1975). Price: R13,59. Other countries: R16,75
 Part 2: *Caesalpinioideae* (Published 1977). Price: R16,04. Other countries: R20,00
 Papilionoidea
- Vol. 17: Geraniaceae, Oxalidaceae
- Vol. 18: Linaceae, Erythroxylaceae, Zygophyllaceae, Balanitaceae, Rutaceae, Simaroubaceae, Burseraceae, Ptaeroxylaceae, Meliaceae, Aitoniacae, Malpighiaceae
- Vol. 19: Polygalaceae, Dichapetalaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Callitrichaceae, Buxaceae, Anacardiaceae, Aquifoliaceae
- Vol. 20: Celastraceae, Icacinaceae, Sapindaceae, Melianthaceae, Greyiaceae, Balsaminaceae, Rhamnaceae, Vitaceae
- Vol. 21: Part 1: *Tiliaceae* (Published 1984). Price: R4,30. Other countries: R5,00
 Malvaceae, Bombacaceae, Sterculiaceae
- Vol. 22: *Ochnaceae*, *Clusiaceae*, *Elatinaceae*, *Frankeniacae*, *Tamaricaceae*, *Canellaceae*, *Violaceae*, *Flacourtiaceae*, *Turneraceae*, *Plumbaginaceae*, *Achariaceae*, *Loasaceae*, *Begoniaceae*, *Cactaceae* (Published 1976). Price: R8,68. Other countries: R10,75
- Vol. 23: Geissolomaceae, Penaeaceae, Oliniaceae, Thymelaeaceae, Lythraceae, Lecythidaceae
- Vol. 24: Rhizophoraceae, Combretaceae, Myrtaceae, Melastomataceae, Onagraceae, Trapaceae, Haloragaceae, Gunneraceae, Araliaceae, Apiaceae, Cornaceae
- Vol. 25: Ericaceae
- Vol. 26: *Myrsinaceae*, *Primulaceae*, *Plumbaginaceae*, *Sapotaceae*, *Ebenaceae*, *Oleaceae*, *Salvadoraceae*, *Loganiaceae*, *Gentianaceae*, *Apocynaceae* (Published 1963). Price: R4,53. Other countries: R5,75
- Vol. 27: Part 1: Periplocaceae, Asclepiadaceae (Microloma – Xysmalobium)
 Part 2: Asclepiadaceae (Schizoglossum – Woodia)
 Part 3: Asclepiadaceae (Asclepias – Anisotoma)
 Part 4: Asclepiadaceae (*Brachystelma* – *Riocreuxia*) (Published 1980). Price: R4,43. Other countries: R6,00
 Asclepiadaceae (remaining genera)
- Vol. 28: Part 1: Cuscutaceae, Convolvulaceae
 Part 2: Hydrophyllaceae, Boraginaceae
 Part 3: Stilbaceae, Verbenaceae
 Part 4: Lamiaceae (in press)
 Part 5: Solanaceae, Retziaceae
- Vol. 29: Scrophulariaceae
- Vol. 30: Bignoniaceae, Pedaliaceae, Martyniaceae, Orobanchaceae, Gesneriaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Acanthaceae, Myoporaceae
- Vol. 31: Plantaginaceae, Rubiaceae, Valerianaceae, Dipsacaceae, Cucurbitaceae
- Vol. 32: Campanulaceae, Sphenocleaceae, Lobeliaceae, Goodeniaceae
- Vol. 33: Asteraceae: Part 1: Lactuceae, Mutisieae, 'Tarchonantheae'
 Part 2: Vernonieae, Cardueae
 Part 3: Arctotideae
 Part 4: Anthemideae
 Part 5: Astereae
 Part 6: Calenduleae
 Part 7: Inuleae: Fascicle 1: Inulinae
 Fascicle 2: *Gnaphaliinae* (*First part*) (Published 1983). Price: R12,93.
 Other countries: R16,20
 Part 8: Heliantheae, Eupatorieae
 Part 9: Senecioneae

